THE AMERICAN

IEGON

MAGAZINE

SEE PAGE 18

What you should know about



SEE PAGE 22 **JOBS**FOR UNEMPLOYED VETERANS



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GREYHOUND®

Vol. 61, Na. 3; September 1956

LEGION

MAGAZINE

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Asst. to Publisher
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Editor

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Al Marshall
Associate Editor
Ivving Herschbein
Editorial Assis:
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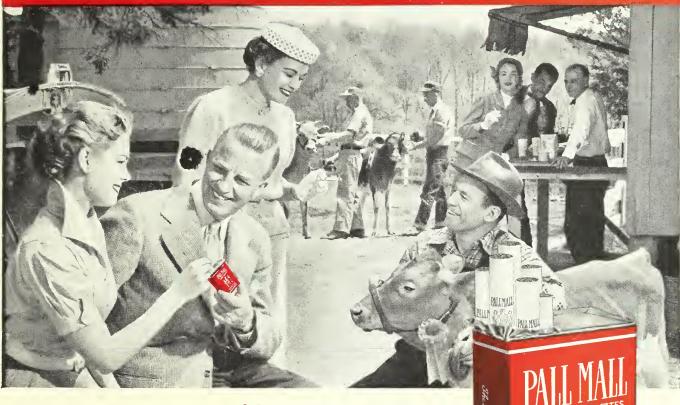
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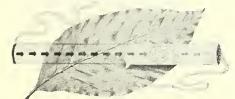
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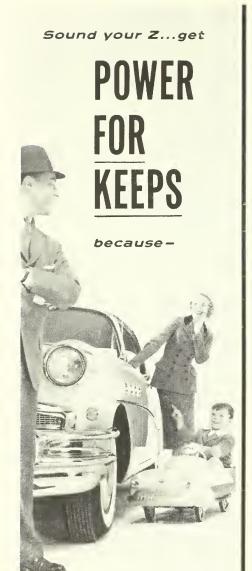
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WEMBER PENN, GRADE CRUDE DIL ASSN., PERMIT NO. 2, DIL GITY, PA.



SOLDIERS GUN-SHY?

Sir: I have read with interest the article "Lesson in Death" in your July issue. In WW2 I served as a rifle instructor and know that boys cannot be made riflemen in a few weeks. I surely didn't feel safe around some of them, and as the article states some of these boys were afraid of their own weapon.

Ray E. Rickel Neligh, Nebr.

Sir: Are American soldiers gun-shy? They are not gun-shy, they are downright gun-scared and it is not their fault. I used to have rifles, six-shooters and automatics, but when it got to where someone could take your guns and you had to pay the penalty, I got rid of them and taught my children not to own them. If the lawmakers would repeal nine-tenths of the laws, and the law enforcement officers would enforce the other tenth, we would have more freedom and better soldiers.

Herman B. Hardy Perryton, Tex.

Sir: As an ex-infantry officer, and having seen a lot of what Gerald R. Hunter tells about in "Lesson in Death," while on active duty as a medical officer in WW2, I feel strongly that we must again become a "Nation of Riflemen" instead of button pushers.

Joseph F. Maguire, M.D. Ventura, Calif.

Sir: Anti-gun laws that effectively disarm the law abiding but do not bother the criminal abound in most of our more populous States. No one has any right to object to reasonable regulation and registration of firearms but the virtual prohibition of their ownership is not the American way of doing the job.

Name Withheld Phila lelphia

IGNORED ROGER SHERMAN

Sir: I enjoyed "They Signed For Us" in your July issue, but I think the writer omitted the most important

name of all. You will find this name in the right-hand corner of the Declaration of Independence and it is the fifth name from the bottom—Roger Sherman. Why do I say this man was most important? There were four documents that gave us our independence, Articles of Association, Articles of Confederation, Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. Roger Sherman of Connecticut was the only man who put his signature to all four documents.

W. O. Kerry
Los Angeles

NO RED DANGER

Sir: In your July issue I read a letter concerning a Model Congress held at Brooklyn College. The young gentlemen who wrote you were hurt because they had been called fascists instead of patriots, but I don't see why. What else could you call them? Our nation's worst enemy at the moment is not the Russian or Chinese Communist, but the American fascist. I would like to remind these boys that blind, nationalist patriotism is not good for America. We must have thinking patriotism to solve our diplomatic programs sensibly and progressively.

Frederick Erickson Litchfield, Minn.

RESPONSE

Sir: Because of my letter, which you published in your May issue, telling of our mandatory course in the study of the Constitution at the De Soto Union Free High School, a vast amount of mail was received from all States in the Union as well as from Mexico City. I thought it would be of interest to you to learn of the results. We have been swamped with letters and inquiries relative to this course of study. Unfortunately we have run out of "ditto" copies, so the Board of Education intends to have this text printed. The text is 156 pages long, of which 25 pages is index, the balance an appendix, etc.

M. N. Daffinrud De Soto, Wis.

DEFAULTING GOVERNMENT

Sir: I have two friends who have been paying into the social security fund ever since the law went on the statute books. They will soon reach the retirement age of 65, and will be entitled to about \$95 per month. This money will not be a bounty or gratuity conferred upon these men by a generous government. It is something that they have bought and paid for. It is the result of a contract which they entered into with their government, which guaranteed them certain benefits in return for a consideration. How could a self-respecting government default on such an obligation? Yet that is just what the Bradley Commission proposes. It asks that a veteran's pen-(Continued on page 63)

Will you pay the tax on my new fur coat?

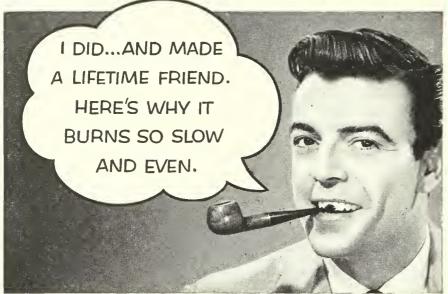
Strange request? Not so strange as it sounds. Almost every day you actually do pay taxes for other people. Whenever you pay your income tax, or buy anything that is federally taxed, you're paying taxes for customers of federal government electric systems.

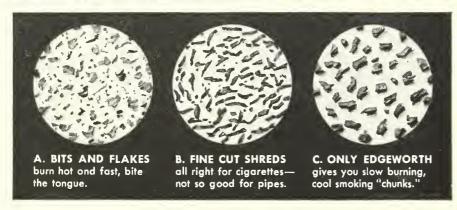
Your taxes go to build the federal plants that serve these people. Then, because customers of federal power systems don't pay their share of taxes in their electric bills, you have to be taxed more to make up the difference.

This kind of tax inequality isn't fair to you or any other taxpayer—and it isn't necessary. The more than 400 independent electric companies are ready and willing to provide the additional electricity the nation needs without depending on tax money to build new power plants. America's Independent Electric Light and Power Companies*.



WANT A COOLER SMOKE? ...DISCOVER EDGEWORTH!





No other tobacco can duplicate the Edgeworth cut, because it's actually "readyrubbed" by an exclusive process. See in the picture what a difference this makes. Edgeworth's even-sized chunks (Picture C) burn slow and cool, with never a touch of tongue bite.

EDGEWORTH'S SPECIAL BURLEYS

No one in over 50 years has ever equalled Edgeworth's way with tobaccos. Tobacco

experts agree that white burley is best of all for pipes. But Edgeworth looks for a certain type of white burley, grown on well-drained land on sunny hillsides, just like fine wine grapes or fine coffee. Then these special burleys are aged for years before blending. This is another reason Edgeworth smokes cooler—8 to 10 degrees cooler by actual test.





THE REAL PARTY LINE

EVEN though communists have always maintained that the capitalist world must be overthrown, there are still many Americans who feel that the reds don't really mean it, and that we can somehow live in peace with our bolshevik brethren. This dangerous fallacy was given further circulation when Western leaders consented to engage in happytalk with the red bosses at Geneva.

We don't like to be pessimistic but the traditional communist position was again repeated not long ago by Khrushchev, while making an off-the-record address to some comrades in Warsaw. Here's what Khrushy said, as reported by Marguerite Higgins in The New York Herald-Tribune:

"We are discussing coexistence. But of course we must realize that we cannot coexist eternally. One of us must go to his grave. We do not want to go to the grave. They [the Western Powers] don't wan't to go to their graves either. So what must be done? We must push them to their graves."

BOY MAKES GOOD

BY THIS time Congress probably will have approved the sale of the Capital Transit Company in Washington for \$13,500,000. The fellow selling it is the young financial wizard, Louis Wolfson, who bought it in 1949 for \$2,200,000. During the course of the seven years that Wolfson and his associates owned the transit line it is estimated that they made \$5,300,000 out of it. Meanwhile fares went up considerably.

At least the taxpayers won't have to support Louie in his old age as a needy veteran. He's not likely to be needy and he's certainly no vet. However, he did give support to the war effort. According to his autobiography in Who's Who he once served on a Four Freedoms committee which honored Gen. George C. Marshall for his services.

ROMANCE DEPT.

THE TROUBLE with some people is they got no sentiment. Take for instance the hard time they give Arthur Miller and Marilyn Monroe, two real sweet kids. Arthur's a high-class American-type boy who writes plays about dead salesmen. Marilyn's a cute little homebody who poses for pictures.

These two youngsters suddenly get a yen to get married and you know what?

A bunch of unromantic Congressmen tried to bust it up by asking Arthur about various commie fronts he'd been tied up with. The poor guy was so embarrassed it was awful. Anyway, he won the plaudits of all progressive people when he refused to snitch on his comrades.

It just goes to show what has happened to civil liberties when a real sweet guy can't marry a real sweet doll like Monroe without being witch-hunted. But that ain't all. There were even some fascisttype people who went around saying that Arthur announced his Great Romance when he did just to divert attention from the embarrassing questions the nasty old Congressmen were asking him.

Maybe what Arthur should do is write a play about it, like his recent opus Crucible, which tells all about witchhunts. Or maybe Marilyn could get the movie people to give her a new starring opus portraying her ordeal. They might call it The Seven-Year Hitch.

At the very least the Fund for the Republic should start an investigation. There are still a few unemployed reds and pinks around, so for real cheap they ought to be able to buy a "Study on Invasion of Civil Rights of Bridegrooms."

COLLEGES KINDLY COPY

ONGRATULATIONS are in order of for the forthright anticommunist action taken by Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa. When so many colleges believe that academic freedom gives communists and communist sympathizers a license to hold forth in college classrooms, Dickinson has served notice that it wants none of these people on its faculty.

Following is a Resolution proposed by Frank E. Masland, Jr., Vice President of the Board of Trustees of Dickinson College, and unanimously adopted.

"Our world today is sharply divided in a war between those who defend human freedom and those who would extinguish it. We have been painfully taught by the hard lessons of more than a quarter of a century that the undeviating determination of Communism is to overthrow the nations of the free world and to stamp out those parliamentary processes and civil rights which are the foundation and strength of freedom. To accomplish this, the Communist Conspirator would use the processes of freedom to destroy freedom. Where Communism conquers, the first casualty is the free mind, for the mind of the Communist is not free but is instead a captive mind, a conditioned reflex which follows not truth but the devious involutions of the Party Line.

"When such a captive mind enters the classroom or laboratory the result may well be the subversion of education itself and the negation of academic freedom.

"For this reason, the Trustees of Dickinson College record their unswerving opposition to the employment or retention in any position of trust, of Communists, Communist supporters or Communist sympathizers, and express their lack of confidence in any persons or organizations supporting the retention of Communists in positions of trust in educational institutions.'

It's Fun to Phone

Ince upon a time there were two people who were sad and lonely and wishing they could hear a cheery word. And then a wonderful device that could send voices over wires brought them together, like a fairy wand, and they lived happily ever after.

And the idea grew and grew and now there are millions of people every day—and of every age who find happiness and good times through the telephone's help in bringing lives and hearts together.

Bell Telephone System



DOLLY PHONE

The cuddly rag doll in the little girl's arms is Dolly Phone, designed by Bil Baird of the famous Baird Marionettes.

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE • SEPTEMBER 1956 • 7

COLD WEATHER PAYS OFF in Profits for Men Who Sell New Insulated Shoes and Jackets...



JUST 3 SALES DAILY Earn You Up to \$660 EXTRA Every Month!

Get into a high paying business you can run from home. We rush you absolutely Free a powerful Starting Business Outfit. It contains everything you need to make exciting eash profits from the first hour. You also get wonderful savings on everything you

need for yourself or family.

Take orders for just 3 of these fast-selling combinations a day (our 2-in-1 plan) and you earn up to \$660 per month. Here are just a few of the combinations folks huy from Von fast

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Beauty of your Mason business is that it brings you exciting profits every month. Satisfied customers buy from you time after time. That's because Mason products are never sold in stores. . folks in your town must buy from you! Here's why it's so easy to make big money:

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 You can fit almost every man and woman, because of our amazing range of sizes (2½-15) and widths (AAAA to EEEEE)!
- You carry no stock—yet you're never "out" of a size, style, or width! With our huge stock (over a quarter million pairs of shoes) to draw on, you give customers what they want!
- You feature exclusive Velvet-ecz Air Cushion inner-soles . . . a biessing for men and women who work.

soles ... a blessing for men and women who work.

• Mason Shoes have Good Housekeeping Guarantee Seal.

• Folks really appreciate this convenient, icisurely way of "shopping" for shoes at home or work. Saves time ... saves shopping around ... saves money!

Start now! To get your Mason Starting Business Outfit including the Mason "Miracle" Line, featuring Insulated Jackets, shoes ... Silicone-tanned shoes that shed water ... Shoe-Jacket combinations ... other fast-selling moneymakers ... mail coupon other fast-selling moneymakers ... mail coupon that shed water . . Shoe-Jacket combinations . . . other fast-selling moncymakers . . mail coupon today! We'll rush your FREE Starting Business Outfit with ererything you need to make exciting double profits from your first hour!

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Please rush complete Mason Shoc & Jacket Starting Business Outfit with everything I need to start earning hig money from my first hour!					
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TownState					

Your Personal FFAIRS

Information that will help you with your everyday problems.

Important changes in your auto insurance rates are in the making. Depending on where you live and the composition of your family, you are sure to be affected - downward in a few areas and classifications, definitely upward in others. This is the broad situation:

1. Liability insurance: Rates are on the rise - very markedly so for males under 25. In New York State, for example, the so-called "hot rods" (young unmarried owners and principal operators) are being tagged for 12 percent to 50 percent more. Other drivers will be hiked, too, but the general increase is a shade under 6 percent. In short, the trend is up, with special emphasis on the under-25 fellows.

By contrast, under-25 girls have been behaving themselves so well that higher rates for them have been canceled in most States. That's because the gals seem to have a "sense of personal responsibility, parental supervision, or family responsibilities."

Why don't the fellows act just as sensibly? Insurance rate-makers have this general answer: "Exuberance. The boys just seem to lose their sense of judgment. They show off, and then they're in deep trouble."

2. Material damage insurance: There isn't much change in this category. Nationally, the ups and downs about balance out.

3. "Family" insurance: This is something brandnew for the 500 insurance companies affiliated with the National Bureau of Casualty Underwriters and the National Automobile Underwriters Association (both rate-making bodies). Take a good look at the package. It gives you broader coverage on a "family" car at no increase in price. What's made this possible is a shuffle in classifications to give the ordinary family a break.

Meantime, if you buy a car via the installment plan, don't assume that you automatically are insured against all risks as part of the deal. You probably aren't. The insurance included in time payments is apt to cover mainly the car itself. So check that angle carefully. As always with a car purchase, get your bill itemized fully.

Here is something you will want to consider before buying new appliances (especially the bigger ones): A major shakedown has started among manufacturers. The boom of the last few years invited so many new makers into the field that it got overcrowded. Now mergers and exits have begun. You'll see bargains aplenty for a while. Just be sure that adequate service and repair parts are available too.

When you check into your hotel for the National Convention, what sort of privileges – and responsibilities – do you have?

First of all, hotels – and motels too – expect to treat you more leniently and luxuriously than your wife treats you. But:

- 1. Don't neglect your property too much. True, a hotel is responsible for your belongings while you are a guest. But there is a ceiling on its liability (usually somewhere around \$500). Nor can a hotel be held for loss of jewelry, money, bonds, etc., if you don't put them in the safe.
- 2. Don't get sore if the hotel refuses to register you for being disorderly, intoxicated, or objectionable to other guests.
- 3. Don't expect to have your checks or IOU's accepted unless you have established credit first.

As for services and such, note these:

- 1. If anything puzzles you, always ask for the assistant manager. He's the Answer Man.
- 2. If you want a doctor, dentist, or medicine, the switchboard operator will get them for you day or night.
- 3. In the larger hotels you can order breakfast the night before; get quick valet service (with minor repairs like replacing buttons, mending, etc.); have your laundry done in a hurry (here's a tip: always leave instructions on the laundry slip telling how much starch you want in your shirts); have your (or your wife's) hair shaped up in your room; get somebody to buy the gifts you forgot; arrange transportation and reservations along your route; and the porter will mail you anything you don't want to lug with you.



Texaco Fire Chief puts real zip in your driving!

It's the only regular-price gasoline 100% CLIMATECONTROLLED in all 48 states...to give you freedom
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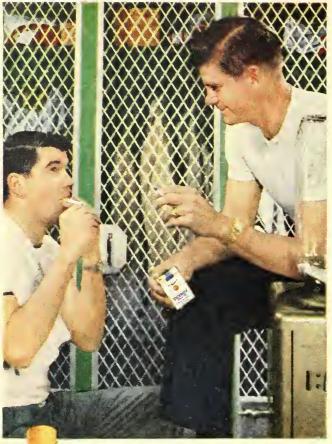


TEXACO

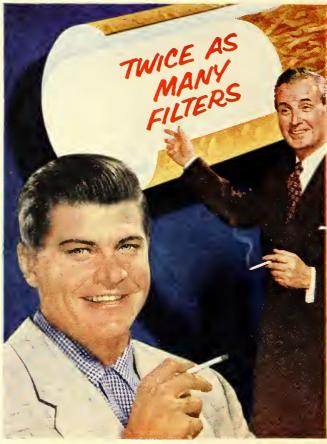
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BOB TURLEY, N. Y. YANKEES, DISCOVERS WHY

VICEROYS are Smoother!

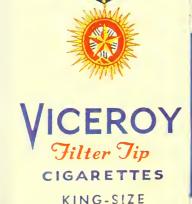


"You can't beat Viceroy for smoothness," says Bob Turley, the Yankees' great fireballer. "The very first puff told me-Viceroy delivers the smoothest taste in smoking!"



Here's why Bob Turley finds Viceroys are smoother: Only Viceroy has 20,000 filters in every tip . . . twice as many filters as the other two leading filter brands. Viceroy gives you the most filters for the smoothest taste!

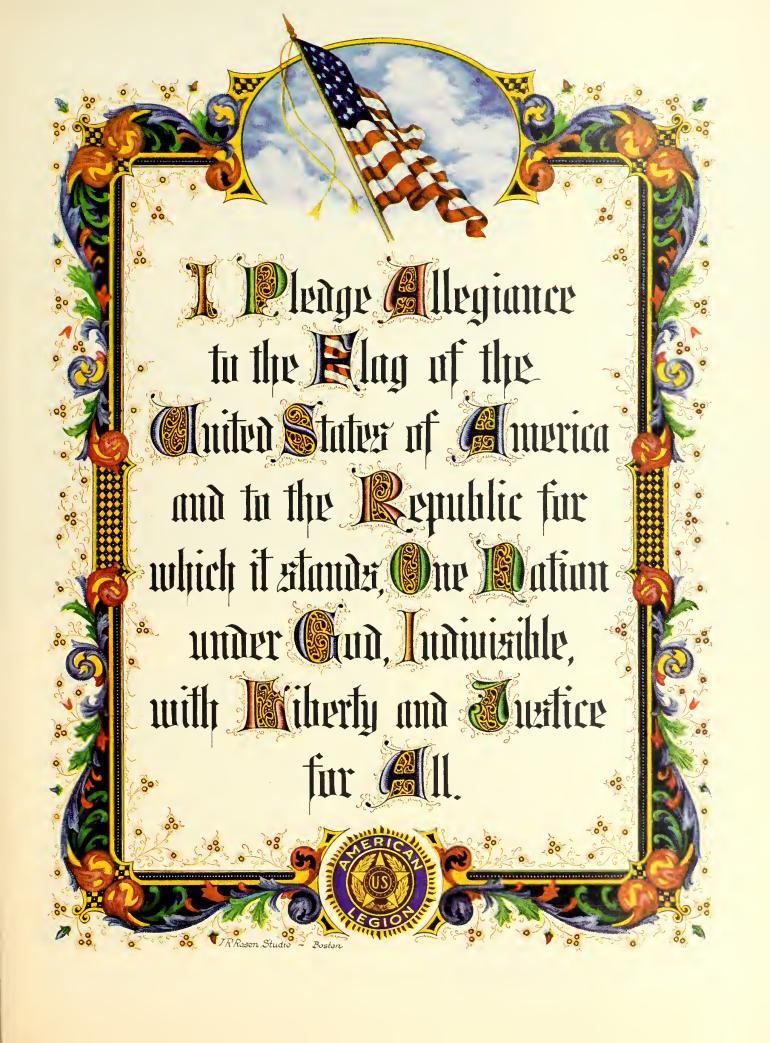
Twice As Many Filters in every Viceroy tip as the other two largest-selling filter brands



/ICERO



VICEROY'S EXCLUSIVE FILTER IS MADE FROM PURE CELLULOSE-SOFT, SNOW-WHITE, NATURAL!



PHOTOS BY
WALTER CHANDOHA



It is not often feasible to let dogs run free.



The lady of the house usually gets the job of feeding Fido.



Don't let your emotions tell you which puppy to pick.





Training is necessary to overcome such bad habits as this.

Dogs must be kept well groomed. But who is to do this chore?

Want a DOG?

Responsibilities go with being a dog owner.

If you can't meet them, don't buy a dog.

BY HENRY P. DAVIS

This is a natural and understandable desire about which there is nothing new or unusual—except perhaps to you. The close association of man and dog began many, many centuries ago, and the animal's affection for his master has been the subject of fable and story as long as the printed word has existed.

The urge to own a dog has been gratified by presidents and princesses, beggars and bigwigs, people in all walks of life, mostly to their complete satisfaction and delight. Seventeen million Americans now own dogs. In fact, there are more dogs in the United States than at any other time in history. The dog population is estimated at 22,500,000, which is more than the combined populations of our ten largest cities or the entire list of residents in the eleven Western States.

So in your new status as a dog owner you will have plenty of company. And in the long list of dog breeds there is one or more whose qualifications are certain to conform to your individual tastes or requirements. It is my firm belief that in the purchase of a dog you will be making the most profitable investment possible in future pleasure for yourself and family.

Dog ownership, however, is not as simple as it sounds. The unfailing devotion and loyalty of a dog is the only true love his master can buy. This quality alone imposes upon the owner the obligation of treating his dog with far more consideration than he would an ordinary possession. Then too, dog ownership carries with it a responsibility towards one's neighbors and the public in general. In every community there are certain laws to which the dog owner must conform, but he also has the added obligation to so train the dog so that its behavior will make the ani-



mal an acceptable "citizen." In most instances all that is necessary is the teaching of a few simple accomplishments in good manners which contribute greatly to the pleasures of dog ownership and create good public relations as well.

A pet-shop window full of cunning little puppies or a kennel yard in which canine youngsters romp at play is always an eye-stopper. But one should not allow his own eyes to be blinded

FREE ON REQUEST

A complete list of the 122 breeds of dogs recognized by the American Kennel Club will be sent to anyone requesting it. Address your inquiry: DOGS, The American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, N. Y.

him proper manners? Or have him properly trained by a professional?

by the appeal found in those of an alert little puppy nor let his urge to possess be flogged into instant action by the enthusiastic wagging of puppy's tail.

First consideration should be given to whether or not owning a dog would fit in well with your manner of living. Could he become a "member of the family" without causing too much inconvenience? Have you or your family the time and inclination to give him the attention and care he needs to adapt himself properly? Do you have a place

where he can get necessary exercise? Where he can be comfortably and quietly housed while you are at busi-

ness or the family is away from home? Will the family welcome him kindly and bestow on him the affection and consideration he deserves? Will you

accept the responsibility for teaching

If you can answer these questions in the affirmative, you would make a welcome addition to the growing ranks of dog owners, enthusiasts who appreciate the many and varied canine talents in the fields of sports, service, and just plain companionship.

The next question is: What kind of dog for you? The dog is a highly versatile animal, and his close association with man through the ages has given him the rare ability to adapt himself to almost any living conditions. But certain breeds are better suited, temperamentally and constitutionally, to fit comfortably into certain situations.

All dogs have four things in common. (Continued on page 57)

WHERE TAX MONEY COMES FROM



The big bite is taken by Uncle Sam when taxpayers line up on April 15.



↑ The excise tax sneaks up on people. This TV set has a nice built-in tax.

In many cases you lay your tax money Ψ on the line with every expenditure.



GOD HELP THE CITY FATHERS!

Local governments are expected to provide more services and pay higher salaries but Uncle Sam and the States make it tough by taking most of the tax money.

By WILLIAM P. HELM

The Old Home Town yearns for streamlining. It is impatient for better schools, finer playgrounds, traffic improvements, slum clearance, greater police protection, and a full kit of other local services.

Harassed City Fathers have been made aware of this to the point of distraction. Yet they cannot meet the demands. Not by their own unaided efforts; not unless they go hat in hand to the State or Federal government and beg for help.

More and more they are getting it. But when it comes, it is wrapped up in restrictions. Generally out-of-town bureaucrats dictate the spending and meddle with the carry-through. Local patterns must be twisted to conform to State or Federal regulations.

Today the Old Home Town is the stepchild of American Government. Moreover it is in a financial straitjacket. How come?

The answer is as simple as it is annoying: Federal and State Governments have a corner on tax money. They have preempted chief sources of taxes on which local governments seek in vain to rely. Local ways to raise revenue are drying up.

Consider, for instance, the cities and towns of North Carolina.

Under State Law, they may borrow up to 15 percent of the assessed value of their private property. Under another State law--the Act to Abate Water Pollution—all municipalities using streams for sewage disposal must construct and operate plants for treatment of sewage so that it will not contaminate the streams. As a health measure, the plan doubtless is fine; economically it has painful complications.

All of the Tarheel State's municipalities today are raising all the revenue possible from local taxes, and many of them are mortgaged up to the limit of what they may borrow. Mayor George W. Dill of Morehead City, spokesman for the State's municipalities, came to Washington last March to urge passage of a Federal law that would help financially in the dilemma. He told the House Public Works Committee:

"Over 234 municipal sewage treatment plants must be built, improved or enlarged in North Carolina by 1960 or within a few years thereafter. Many cities must postpone other capital improvements so as to provide required sewage treatment, and other cities are finding it impossible to finance sewage treatment plants."

In other words, unless Congress helps, the local governments by 1960 must break one State law or another. Their desperate need is similar, although details vary, to that of thousands of cities and towns throughout America. Our City Fathers have got to get money for local needs, and since they can't get enough by taxation they are turning to Uncle Sam and their State Governments for help. Loans or grants or both are sought.

Both forms of Big Government are coming through. Many States recently have given first aid by such devices as sharing some of their tax revenues with local governments or by direct grants.



TAX COLLECTIONS OF FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS. SELECTED YEARS: 1912 -- 1954 (IN MILLIONS)

	All govern- ments	Federal	State a State	nd Local Local
1954	\$84,476	\$62,409	\$11,089	\$10,978
1950	50,967	35,053	7,930	7,984
1940	12,548	4,738	3,313	4,497
1932	8,049	1,885	1,890	4,274
1922	7,570	3,554	947	3,069
1913	2,272	663	301	1,308

Less than 50 years ago the Federal Government collected only half as much as local governments, while the States took only half as much as Uncle Sam. Today the Federal take is approximately six times as great as that of the municipalities, which get the smallest share. However, note how all taxes are up from "the good old days." (Compiled by U. S. Bureau of Census.)

Mississippi, to cite one, lifted somewhat its sales tax restrictions on larger communities and appropriated \$2,500,000 a year directly to its 265 towns and cities. Louisiana's municipalities have been given a cut of the State's tobacco tax. Arkansas's towns and cities share to some degree in the State's general revenue and other receipts. Tennessee's cities and towns—like those of many another State—are relying on a small part of the State's revenue from the gasoline tax.

In Alabama, where a move got under way to amend the State constitution so that municipalities may have more leeway, the legislature was advised last December by Ed E. Reid, Executive Director of the Alabama League of Municipalities, that:

"Our towns and cities have exhausted the resources available to them locally and which they can develop on their own initiative.

"Most of them already levy the maximum property tax rates authorized by the Constitution. Few cities can in(Continued on page 45)

WHERE A CITY'S TAX MONEY GOES



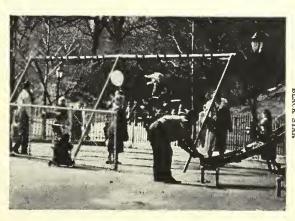
Most communities are under pressure to raise teachers' salaries, build schools.



Equally deserving of higher pay but often forgotten are men who risk their lives thus.



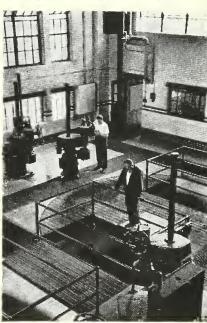
Let a town or city neglect its streets and there are indignant outcries from citizens.



Also considered essential are parks and recreational facilities, plus personnel.



A policeman's lot is not a happy one on today's wages.



Such necessary services as a sewage disposal plant and its operation take a lot of money.



Garbage collections must be regular.

By RUDELL COURSEY

You know they are up there. Like chalk on a blackboard, the vapor trails weave and draw the unmistakable patterns. You have never been able to figure out where he has gained this altitude advantage. You are staggering and mushing, even hunching forward with your shoulders like a small boy trying to keep going in a coaster wagon after it has lost momentum. The superchargers are whining in white heat, but their whine is lost in the greater commotion of engines and the props cutting and pawing for air.

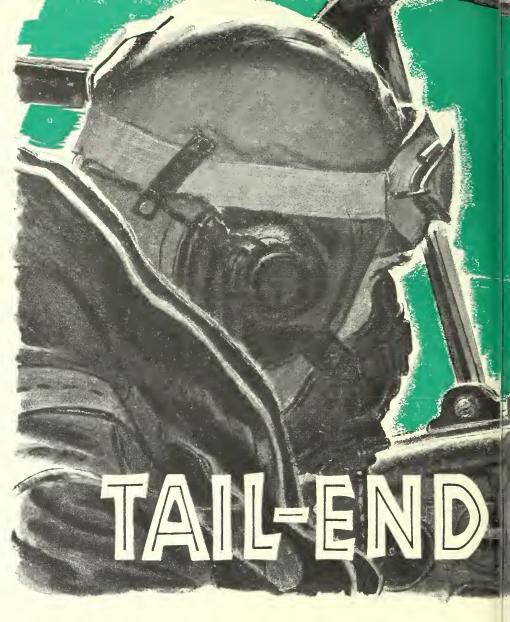
The vapor trails flatten, then hook and circle back. Radio silence is broken. "Bogies nine o'clock high." Silence again. The squadron weaves. Red and Blue flights cross high, White and Yellow cross low. "Bogies six o'clock high." "They're coming in!" "One-eighty!" Red Leader calls. The squadron scissors. You see it all from tail-end-Charlie position in Blue flight high. You have to see it all and keep aware of it or you don't stay around to become Red Leader.

After the one-eighty, bogies are at 12 and three o'clock high. There is an arc in the vapor trails at 12 o'clock. "They're turning back—make it a three-sixty." The squadron circles and scissors and you are tail-end Charlie again with bogies at six o'clock. You play the prop wash like a surfboard rider; at least it keeps you moving in your own private weave.

You know they are 109's. The silhouette wasn't too good, but that puff of dirty black exhaust that he leaves behind when plunging downward and the sudden acceleration spells the 109, the Messerschmitt. And he's always above you; after you have reached your ceiling, he's still there above you.

The bombers down below are like dried raindrops on a train window and the backdrop is a moving countryside. Their flanking escorts are specks, agitated and weaving over the backdrop of green and brown, sometimes figured with white, as snow on the higher peaks of the Alps but all flattened and leveled now from where you sit. You are top cover and someone has to be tail-end Charlie and you're the one—the number one sitting duck of the whole formation.

But you remember you always wanted it this way when you were a kid. Something always told you that you would be here. There was that World War I DeHavilland that landed in the field with the wheat stubble, and you saw it when he dragged the field for the first check; you jumped out the schoolhouse window to be there when



How it feels to maneuver a plane to bring the enemy into your gunsight.

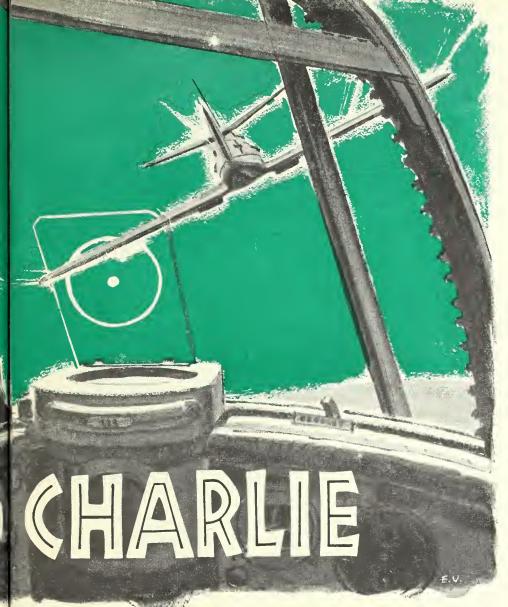
he landed. You could hear Mrs. Barnes holler, but all the other pupils followed, and there was a race to be the first one there.

The little guy that was barnstorming, everyone said he should be a jockey, but he said he was afraid of horses. And the two dollars you borrowed for a ride in the DeHavilland was hard to come by, but you knew it was worth it. You had read the whole stock of brown pulpy magazines that Mr. Nelson had given you. They were filled with the tales of flying aces. You knew all about the Spads and Fokkers and DeHavillands.

The red lines on the oil gauges stare

back at you, and you don't realize you had been watching them, you feel guilty and reach for the toggle switches to open the radiator scoops—they come to normal. You have to keep weaving and watching and remember to "rubberneck." The hose to the oxygen mask pulls and flops, but you are tail-end Charlie and you have to keep moving and watching.

They are right up there behind you now; within a matter of seconds they can be right in your slipstream. You would for one short, fatal moment fill out the ring of a gunsight, then you would never live to be Red Leader, nor Blue Leader, nor leader of anything.



Cartwright had gone with you or if....

"Timber!" the earphones almost burst your ears, and all is done by instinct. Right rudder and aileron, hard, and the wheel forced heavy into your stomach. You barely remember the yellowish, fire-glowing lines that were passing by your canopy and lacing out and bending ahead of you. All formation is disrupted, you keep tight in your turning maneuver, tense the muscles in your belly to hold the blood in your brain and fight your head up through the centrifugal pull of the turn. Then you see him right there, diametrically across in the turning circle, black and deadly looking with swastikas and crosses on the wings and tail—not like the airplanes you are used to seeing and so much more real than the pictures you have studied.

Then you realize this is your enemy and this is the way you knew it would be. But you wish it hadn't happened quite so suddenly, that you could have had a little more time to get used to the conditions of combat. Now he's there and you have to outturn him, outmaneuver him and outshoot him or you will never get to be Red Leader and you will never get to sell war bonds.

Prop pitch, mixture controls, throttles—full forward. You move them automatically, by reflex and in the proper sequence, then swipe at the coolant and oil switches to open the scoops. The engines howl out of sync like a woman churning. No time to bring them together now. More power and the force

Like a halo the gunsight ring sweeps through the black form.

You have come to accept the possibility of what it might be like to die, but you don't dwell on that now; you don't want to die. You want to go back and be a hero, and sell war bonds, and feel proud because you have earned a stake in your country. Proud that you have helped preserve it like the minute men and Sergeant York and Rickenbacker.

So this is the way you wanted it and the way you knew it would be. You remember Cartwright and Primary when you were flying Stearmans and Cartwright would say, "We'll meet at five thousand over Lake Okeechobee and do slow rolls in unison—then we'll dogfight to the deck." That was against regulations in Primary and you knew it we'll enough, but like Cartwright you were eager and wanted to learn fast. Cartwright would say later, "We're going to stick together, and after this war we'll fight revolutions as professional fighter pilots." "But what if they



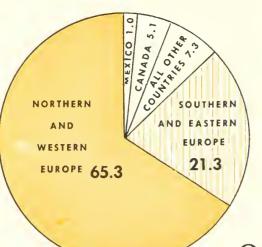
You remember the sensation you had when you killed that bird.

don't give us fighters?" you say. "What if they put us in transports or —?"
"They got to make us fighter pilots, that's all!" Cartwright said. And he was killed on Cape Bon in a checkout flight, an irony of fate that you could never understand. You wished things could have been different. If only you had planned a trip into Tunis that day and

gets heavier. You hold harder on your stomach muscles, and your jaws are sagging. You look at him under his canopy and know his jaws are sagging too, pulling at his oxygen mask.

You are holding your own in the turn and you feel wonderful all of a sudden. You could never have expected to feel

(Continued on page 44)





Landing of English settlers at Jamestown, Va., in 1607.

Our national origins quota system-

▲ Sources of immigration into the United States from 1820 to 1920 by percentages which were available to Congress in 1924, when the National Origins Quota System was enacted. All immigrants and their descendants in the United States constitute our foreign national origins groups upon which the quotas are based, subject to the proviso that no country shall have a quota of less than 100 immigrants annually.

By ROBERT C. ALEXANDER

descendants constitute the only segment of our population generally considered to be unable to trace its ancestry to some foreign nation. They are the original Americans. All other people of the United States are either immigrants or descendants of immigrants, and are therefore of foreign national origins. No true American is any less loyal to his country because he or his ancestors originated in some foreign nation. On the contrary, it is a heritage in which we may take due pride.

Throughout our history foreign nations have contributed immigrants to the United States in various proportions, but most of our people have a foreign national origin attributable by birth or ancestry to the nations of Central and Northern Europe, Great Britain, or Ireland. Only in a much smaller proportion are we able to trace our origin from the nations of southern and southeastern Europe, or Asia. Some people may consider this beneficial, while others may believe that it is detrimental. In any event it is an immutable fact which establishes our ethnological composition.

The Mirror of America

Opponents of the system are dissatisfied since they see themselves as numerically less important than they like.



The second secon

♠ A colony of German immigrants heading for Colorado in 1869.
 ✓ By 1900 immigration increased from southern and eastern Europe.



First landing of the Pilgrims in 1620.

any system which restricts their fellow countrymen from immigrating to America. As it is obviously impossible to change the ethnic makeup of the population of the United States upon which our immigration quotas are based, they desire to change the basic concept of that quota system and grant greater privileges to the favored immigrants of their own national origin.

There are four primary factors to be considered in controlling a population, namely: Immigration, emigration, birthrates, and mortality tabulations. Those who duced by striking at its causes and creating more desirable working and living conditions in the United States among the favored groups, who may otherwise return in large numbers to the old countries or migrate to other foreign countries.

The principal target of the advocates of a change in our national origins, however, is immigration. At a time when the nations which have contributed preponderantly to our foreign national origins are not filling their annual immigration quotas, those who are dissatisfied with our national

origins find a propitious mo-



A procession of 300 Swedish immigrants who landed in Boston en route to western farms.

Perhaps it is not an unnatural phenomenon that in a population made up of many racial stocks and national origins some have maintained their Old World ties, including their racial or national favoritism. They would dislike

Robert C. Alexander was formerly Assistant Director of the Visa Office, Department of State. Retired in 1954 after a period of service spanning 37 years in drafting and administering our immigration laws for the United States Government.

would alter our national origins must exert some degree of control over each of these elements of our ethnological composition, in favor of the ethnic or other groups they desire to elevate to a predominant proportion of our people. Considering the four elements in reverse order, there is

little that can be done concerning mortality rates, beyond providing more healthful living conditions, efficient medical care, and proper hospitalization to promote longevity among the persons comprising the favored groups. Birthrates, however, may be increased in various ways. Hitler, Mussolini, and Stalin offered special prizes to mothers. Deprecation of birth controls and the development of greater facilities for prenatal and postnatal care and treatment of children may also be effective. Emigration may be discouraged or re-

migration laws on behalf of the minority groups they favor. They may, of course, disavow any intention of changing our foreign national origins, but there can be no other result from what they seek to accomplish. They can not repudiate the inescapable effect of their program.

In obvious desperation the disgruntled opponents of our foreign national origins have launched a malicious and calumnious attack on our national origins systems of immigration quotas. They charge that it was conceived in religious bigotry, racial arrogance, xenophobian frenzy, and human intolerance. They allege that it was purposely designed to discriminate against potential immigrants from the small-quota countries. They contend that Congress considered such immigrants to be racially, culturally, religiously, intellec-

(Continued on page 52)



By LESTER DAVID

FRE IS NEWS of towering significance for every male, whether married, hoping to be, or running like hell, who has ever admitted that he couldn't figure out a woman:

Science has been probing deeply into the female mind, analyzing her motions and personality, gazing searchingly at her interesting little psyche, and has come up with some mighty revealing, not to say exceedingly useful, information.

This stuff, believe it or not, comes closest so far to enabling a man to understand a woman! You heard any more

How to understand a WOMAN

This can be the most profitable bit of reading you've done in a long time.



Women are primarily interested in people while men concentrate on things.

important news lately?

The facts emerge from wide-scale studies at leading universities in this country and abroad, from research conducted by psychologists, sociologists, and biologists all over the country, and from the case reports of marriage counselors and social service agencies.

And their importance cannot be overstated. Dr. Harold Kenneth Fink, a well-known psychotherapist, says his observations in California and New York have convinced him that virtually every husband-wife conflict for whatever reason has its roots in a lack of understanding of the relationship of the sexes. "There is rarely any deliberate malice, rarely any real intent to do battle—they just don't 'read' each other right," asserts Dr. Fink.

Hike your chairs closer, then, and

harken to the professors and the other experts, because what follows can conceivably be the most profitable bit of reading you've done in a long, long

Women, you should know at the start, are different from men. And no smart cracks, please, about how you're a big boy now and you already know and vive la difference.

On the external construction aspects of femininity, we'll grant that most males can qualify as experts. But they have as much idea of what goes on beneath the attractive upholstery as they have about algae on the planet Pluto.

They blandly expect a woman to act just as they would in any given situation and are profoundly astonished when she does nothing of the sort. They cannot understand the importance

she continually attaches to small attentions. They don't dig her mood changes, her eagerness for social status, her anger at men's excessive devotion to sports, her interest in gossip about persons she hardly knows, or even her sexual responses.

In short, the average guy just doesn't realize that women are not only built differently but that they think, talk, act, react, feel, and see things differently. Many dozens of studies have been undertaken and each agrees basically that the overall formula for understanding a woman is this:

A woman's main concern is with life and the human relationships in life. A man's main concern is with objects.

Women are more social and men more practical. Women lean strongly



Few men understand the importance that women attach to small attentions.





toward the growing, the pulsating, the *living*. Men lean toward the details, the mechanics, the *inanimate*. Women are more interested in the creation of life. Men are more interested in the creation of things.

For example, a sociology professor at Columbia University told me of two couples who met on a train bound to New York from Washington. After two hours the women knew how many nurture it, they are naturally more wrapped up in it than men, and men therefore, concentrate their interests elsewhere. Another answer, sociologists assert, might lie in the traditional roles allotted to man and wife—homemaking revolves about children and people; breadwinning is chiefly concerned with the handling, analysis, and accumulation of things.

Whatever the reason, the distinction is there and it holds true from early childhood to old age. For instance:

Little girls dream oftener of people and their families, while small boys dream of themselves and their activities. Test your own kids and see.

In nursery school girls consistently show more interest in personal relationships and motherly behavior, while boys are inquisitive about the mechanics of things.

A nationwide study by the University of Illinois, concluded only last July, revealed that boys in schools ask more frequently than girls about the history of the U. S., airplanes, rockets, and baseball. Girls, however, ask more often about horses, dogs, flowers, and boygirl relationships.

Several surveys have shown that per-



A few things may be coming clear

1. Gossiping. Prof. Paul H. Landis, of

the State College of Washington, writes

in Your Marriage and Family Living

that this preoccupation with people

gives a "scientific basis" for women's

much lampooned tendency to gossip.

So the next time you overhear a gal

swapping tidbits of news with another about a third party, not present, don't

dismiss it as just nosiness or pettiness,

as virtually all males do, but understand

the reason. If it's simple, inoffensive

trivia (as the majority of gossip actu-

already:

The husband didn't realize that his wife resented his sister because of her cooking.

ally is) she's doing no more harm than you do when you tinker with the power mower. And sometimes a good deal less.

2. Her choice of books, TV plays, and movies. Don't slip her the needle because she drools over "love stories" and those "soul-searing epics of love and hate" from Hollywood, in Cinema-Scope. An aviation movie will please your taste for things but a "drayma" of the passions in turmoil will please hers for people. This doesn't mean that you should give in to the little woman's movie choice all the time—not by a long shot. Just sometimes.

3. Her attitude to you vs. the kids. Dr. Fink tells a story which doubtless has its counterpart in every home. Do you recognize the pattern? Bill, a young bedspread salesman, is telling his wife about a clever gimmick he used to cinch a sale that day. He gets to the punchline and then realizes his wife isn't paying the slightest attention but is

(Continued on page 48)

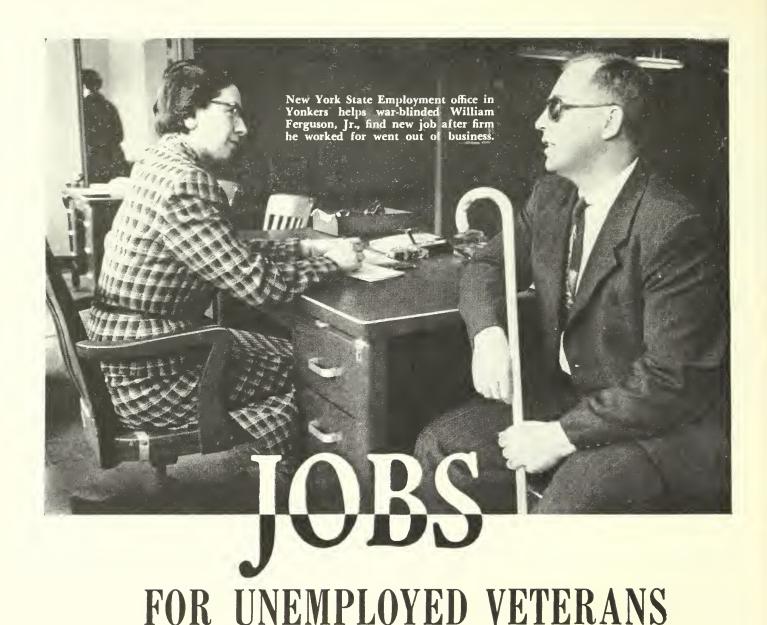


children each had, what each was growing in her garden, how many and what kind of pets were in each home, and just how nauseous each was during her pregnancies. On the other hand, the men had no idea how many children each had but knew the kind of car each drove, how it performed, each other's carpentry projects on tap, and each other's golf and bowling scores.

A professor at an Eastern university comes forward with an interesting explanation. He points out that because women bring life into the world and sons ranging from 70 to 90 years of age are quite the same, with the women more social and the men more objective.

Proof of all this? Doesn't your wife spend more time with her friends than you do with yours? Doesn't she call them on the phone a lot more frequently than you call your buddies? Doesn't she have a much better idea of her friends' opinions and beliefs than you have about your friends? Doesn't a woman make most of the plans for a family's social activities?

ILLUSTRATED BY GORDON HAKE



The Legion-backed Veterans Employment Service

has found 15 million jobs for out-of-work vets in 10 years.

By SAM STAVISKY

On the perfect of the second o

In the days before World War II John L. had found life cheerful enough. He had liked his job as a cylinder press operator; in fact, had liked it so well he had stuck to it for 25 years. But then came a three-year wartime stint with the Army, and somehow things never

were quite the same as they had been.

Afterwards there was the TB, and then, even though he had responded to the hospital treatment, the old work was too strenuous for him.

It was at this ebb point—when he needed it most—that a little-known, little-understood veterans' benefit gave John L. the helping hand he so desperately needed—an opportunity to get and hold down a decent job.

The VA hospital made contact with the nearest State employment office, which promptly assigned the Local



Vets have first call on jobs on file with all State Employment offices.

Veterans' Employment Representative (LVER) to the task of developing a new job for John L. For several days the efforts of the LVER proved futile, but then, through patient questioning, the LVER learned that John L. had once been forced to take a temporary layoff from his lifetime job at the cylinder press. During this spell he had operated a newsstand in New York City. Furthermore, John L. recalled, he had rather liked the work.

This bit of information, seemingly unimportant, was the very clue needed by the LVER. He began checking with hotel owners, and in a matter of days located the operator of a string of resort hotels who needed someone with newsstand experience to move from hotel to hotel.



▲ Veterans Employment Representatives tour industries to develop jobs for out-of-work vets. Here, VER McCann discusses vet job placement with Joseph Cordaro, plant supt. of the Columbus Electronics Corp., in Yonkers, N. Y.



Well pleased with the turret-lathe work of vet Charles Jeter (above), Mutual Electronics Industries of New Rochelle, N. Y., asked State Employment Service for more vets.

John L., without family and willing to hop from post to post as needed, was exactly the kind of man he wanted. The two were brought together, and it was a match—job match—at first sight. A followup check some weeks later disclosed that everybody concerned was happy. John L.'s prospects, so grim the day he left the hospital, were now bright.

John L., and every war veteran, has—as a matter of national policy—preference over nonveterans to job opportunities made available through the facilities of the

1,750 public employment offices – whether Federal, State, or local – spread over the United States and its Territories and possessions. Veterans have been placed in more than 15 million jobs under this policy since World War II.

Disabled veterans, whatever the source of disability come first. Difficult cases, involving both age and disability – such as the case of John L.—rate special attention and extra effort so as to make the benefit meaningful and worthwhile.

This preference in job opportunities is intended to give the war veteran a break over the nonveteran by giving him first crack at any private job opening coming to the attention of the country's public employment office system.

The private employer can hire anyone he pleases. But a public employment office must first send out available veterans for the job interview; and the public employment office staff—at all levels—must promote the job interests of veterans with employers.

The responsibility for this national policy is vested, today, in a Cabinet officer, the Secretary of Labor. He administers the operation of this benefit through the Labor Department's Bureau of Employment Security and the various State employment services, down into the community level.

In addition, Congress has set up a special agency, the Veterans Employment Service (VES), to keep an eye on how the program works.

The VES is a unit of the Bureau of Employment Security, under the Secretary of Labor. Created by Congress, it serves as the conscience of the Labor Department in seeing to it that placement officers do give veterans preference to job opportunities, and in stimulating new job opportunities for veterans among employers.

The chief of the Veterans Employment Service is Edward L. Omohundro, of Denver, Colo. A World War II Army sergeant who served in the European Theater, Omohundro came up through the key offices, local and State, of the Colorado State Employment Service.

He was serving as Veterans Employment Representative in Colorado when chosen, early in 1955, to succeed a fellow Legionnaire, Perry Faulkner, former Indiana Department Commander, as head of the VES in Washington.

In 1865 Congress first urged private employers to give job preference to veterans. After World War I the Federal Government itself set up several hundred employment offices to help find jobs for the returning doughboys.

Similar emergency job offices were opened, on a smaller scale, in 1930, soon after the stock market crash.

In June 1933 Congress—under strong pressure from The American Legion—set up special, preferential job-counseling and job-placement facilities for veterans on a permanent basis.

At the same time, under the terms of the Wagner-Peyser Act, Congress created the Veterans Employment Service and directed it to send Veterans Employment Representatives into every State of the Union to make sure that the program was being conducted in the spirit of the law.

Since then the benefit of the Wagner-Peyser Act has been strengthened and extended, first by the GI Bill of Rights, again by the Korean GI Bill; and the responsibility for administering the benefit has been shuttled among a half-dozen Federal agencies. The United States Employment Service, parent bureau for the VES, has undergone numerous changes, and is now part of the Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor. The purpose of VES is to do everything possible to stimulate and encourage job placement of veterans.

How effective has the VES been?

One clue lies in the fact that the major veterans' organizations which fought so hard—and successfully—to concentrate the operation of veterans' benefit programs in the Veterans Administration made an exception in the instance of veterans' job placement. (Continued on page 61)



It's easy to miss game birds without firing a shot.

This FALL millions of hunters will go into the fields and woods with fresh shells and high hopes that they'll bag their fair share of birds. A good percentage of us will end the season lamenting the game shortage. It happens every year.

But the revealing truth is that there may have been plenty of birds and we just plain failed to find them. It has happened to all of us. There are days when you know there are birds around, but try as you will you can't kick them out.

One experienced grouse hunter I know stops often to study the wooded landscape. "If I were one of those tricky devils," he'll say, "I might be up there under that greenbrier right now." And more often than not he flushes a bird out of these chosen spots.

This is no sixth sense. "No mystery

By GEORGE LAYCOCK

about it," he insists. "Any hunter can start bagging more birds once he begins to look at the landscape the way the birds look at it."

I've learned that he's right. Each of our important upland game birds has his own individual food and cover needs. Learn what they eat, the kind of cover they stick to, and the quirks in their living habits, and you've taken the first big step toward improving your shooting opportunities.

Woodcock

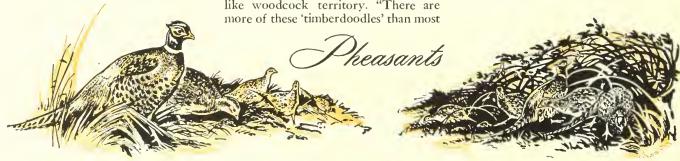
A friend of mine, a professional game management agent, insists that there isn't another bird in the book that can shake a feather at the woodcock for sheer challenge to the hunter. As he drives around the countryside he make mental note of every spot that looks like woodcock territory. "There are more of these 'timberdoodles' than most

hunters realize," he says, "and with a few basic facts to start on, you can teach yourself to hunt 'em."

"The woodcock lives on earthworms," he adds. "You'll find these birds where the ground is moist and they can probe for food. Look for them in the aspen thickets where the brush is man high or in the alder thickets along river bottoms or in the thorn apple thickets and not in the open fields."

But the only way to tell whether a choice-looking spot also looks good to the birds is go in and kick 'em out.

You'll know the woodcock by his size and shape and his style of flying. He is slightly larger than a bobwhite, has pointed wings, and there is hardly any neck between his head and shoulders. His bill is exceptionally long for his short body, and comes in very, very

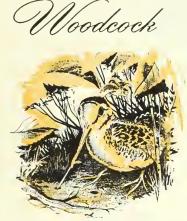


Before 9 a.m. try the open field.

Later on try the hedgerow.

handy for earthworm prospecting.

Sometimes you can locate woodcock populations at dusk by cruising little-traveled roads through wet country. The birds often come out along the roads at this time of day. Find them and check the surrounding countryside

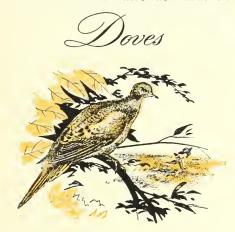


This bird is a ground feeder. He lives on earthworms. Look for him where the brush is thick, worms abundant.

for aspen or alder thickets within easy flight range, and you've located some likely woodcock hunting. And once you've found good hunting, remember it well, for migrating woodcock will return to the same spots year after year.

The woodcock kill is usually higher in dry years. These are the times when the migrating birds concentrate more heavily in the remaining wet sections.

The only bird you're likely to confuse with the woodcock is the Wilson's snipe. The snipe, however, is usually flushed from open, wet fields and not from the thickets where the woodcock



You'll find them in every State. They are seed eaters and like the grainfields or terrain which has scattered trees.

hangs out. The woodcock flies in a straight line, travels rather leisurely, and his wings whistle as he flies. Not so the snipe with his fast and eratic flight.

Once you've started to get your limit regularly on woodcock, you can number yourself among the elite in the

ILLUSTRATED BY ROY WILLS

wing shooting fraternity.

Quail

This fine little game bird has prospered along the brushy field edges and has learned to live in the midst of farming activity.

Hunt for him in the places that provide him plenty of good cover and protection from his natural enemies but still leave him close to his favorite foods. Don't bother tramping across open cornfields in search of quail; or through big, heavily grazed pastures; big blocks of woodland; or large acreages of thick brush.

The quail is a seed eater, gathering his food from the edges of grain fields, from weed patches and hayfields. Look for him in brushy fence rows around grainfields. Try those field corners that have grown up in thickets, for it's here you'll often flush the explosive coveys during much of the day. Check creek banks that are grown up in heavy cover.

Sometimes, in a weed patch or hay-

Trouse



They like soft food like greenbrier fruit, bittersweet, wild grapes or berries. Here's tricky wing shooting for you.

field, you'll come across piles of small, white-capped droppings marking the spot where a covey of quail spent the night. They'll return to the same vicinity night after night. So take a close look at the surrounding countryside and pick out the thickets or heavy fence rows. These are their daytime haunts.

When you're searching out bobwhite territory, remember that they do best where the farming is still fairly primitive, where the big combines and corn pickers haven't yet come in, and where there is still an abundance of fences. Quail researchers in Indiana report that the best quail cover is where there are numerous one- to ten-acre fields connected by brushy fence rows, wooded waterways, and small, ungrazed woodlots.

If you're really on good terms with

the farmer whose land you're hunting, or if the farmer is hunting with you, he can often tell which part of the farm the coveys are using. But don't follow up a flushed covey and shoot it out. Leave some birds for seed stock. There are other coveys to be flushed. Just study the landscape and go find them. Doves

This fast-flying bundle of feathers is the most widely distributed game bird

Quail

More seed eaters. Their daytime haunts are likely to be fence rows next to grainfields. Watch for droppings.

in the country, the only one that nests in all 48 States. He offers first rate shooting in 28 States, and hunters take about six million doves a year.

It's a good plan to scout the country-side before dove season opens. Locate their feeding areas and the approaches they use to reach them. Don't look for them in the big forests or marshes or prairies or vast, open fields. They're seed eaters; and during the fall feed largely in the grain fields, where mechanical grain pickers leave them an abundance of food. You'll find them

Wild Turkey



This big fellow can be hunted in only 12 States. He likes hard food like acorus.

too in hay and pasture fields. Trees are important to doves. So look for the (Continued on page 55)



ROD
AND
GUN
CLUB



By JACK DENTON SCOTT

FISHING, bless us all, is still with us, but the shooting and hunting urge is beginning to stir, and Dick Wall of Missouri Valley, lowa, tells us that the world's championship goose-calling contest will bow in there for two days, Sept. 29 to 30, with the first prize—a \$1,000 U. S. Defense Bond—going to the man who best imitates the honkers. Second prize is a 14-foot aluminum boat; third, a 12-gauge shotgun. No admission fee for either the public or contestants, and last year's champ, Clarence Faulk will be on hand to defend his title. If you can make a noise like a goose better get going.



FRANK SCHRANER, 624 Fig St., Scranton 5, Pa., tells us that he finds it handy to carry an old glove when he goes fishing. "Good for taking fish off the hook," he says, "prevents them from slipping out of your hand."

Edward Greer, Route 4, Box 110, Fayess, Miss., goes to his garden for bait when fishing is poor. "When everything else fails," he says, "I get a big ripe tomato and skin it and put the skin on my hook. Maybe it's the texture, or the color. Whatever it is, it gets fish."

Johnny Tybush, VA Hospital, Albany, N. Y., uses eggs. "Dry the shells from hardboiled eggs," he suggests, "and after they have dried, erush them into small pieces. Scatter them around in the water before you start fishing. I've never missed, A handful in each tip-up hole does wonders." Something new in chumming.

CYRIL OLSON, 211 E. Fourth St., Tipton, lowa, offers: "If you want a handy place to park your fly or hook when fly fishing or spin fishing, just wrap a small rubber band around the rod near the handle. A rubber band does not damage the most delicate fly and is not in the way like some of the eyes and hooks manufacturers install on some rods. A wide type of rubber band will take the wear and tear better than a narrow one,"

O. F. MOSSBERG and Sons, New Haven, Conn., has just placed something interesting in handtraps on the market. Called the "Covey," selling for \$9.95, it throws 1, 2, or 3 standard clay birds, and is designed to give shotgunners a chance to sharpen up for quail and other covey birds, thus its name. In throwing clay birds with the "Covey" you use both hands, like swinging a baseball bat.

MISS HARRIET Helgeson, 720 Main St., Marinette, Wis., talks of economy. "Don't throw away your extra minnows when you are through fishing. Take them home, wrap them in wax paper and put them in the freezing section of your refrigerator for use on your next fishing trip. They are as good as live minnows, and do the walleyes go for them."

ALONG WITH the rest of us, Mrs. Charles Owen, Box 208 Magnolia, Ark., believes in comfort. "About the time fish start biting," she says, "we have hordes of mosquitoes in this part of the country. To protect the ankles while in a boat, I set each foot in a 16-pound paper bag and pull my pants leg over the top. This method is not as hot as rubber boots, and much safer as the bag will slip off or disintegrate if one is suddenly thrown from the boat."



THE MOST beautiful .22 rifle we have ever held in our hand has been placed on the market by the Browning Arms Co., Ogden, Utah. In keeping with its usual high standards, the company has made the stock and semi-beavertail of the finest hand-checkered French walnut, Coming in three grades, \$69.50, \$99.50, \$159.50, all models are hand engraved, weigh a bit over four pounds, and carry 19-inch barrels. This automatic rifle has a tubular, 11-round capacity with loading port in the stock, a 14-inch pull, and is so perfectly balanced that we held it in our hand and shot it like a hand gun, In simplicity of design and execution, it ranks as one of the finest .22 rifles we have ever seen.

AS PROOF that quail will restore their own numbers if adequate food and cover are provided, the Texas Game and Fish Commission offers the year's production of their quail hen, "Bernice." Seems that Bernice was given a home in the experimental State farm at Tyler, and recently ended a year's stay. In that period she laid 313 eggs, and further established the record of laying one egg every day for the last 68 days of the test.

ONE OF THE conservation fellows calls litterbugs people who are out on "wreck creation."



WILLIS SCHWARTZ, 15 Kenova Place, Buffalo 14, N. Y., tells us: "An excellent fire extinguisher in an emergency is a wet or damp burlap bag. Recently my outboard caught fire as a result of a short circuit, and a wet burlap bag effectively smothered the fire. Now 1 always earry one on the boat."

YOU NEED NOT be afraid to wade into deep water in search of trout if you wear waders. Don't go in over your head, of course, and be careful where you step, but with chest-high waders it's almost impossible to ship water over the tops. With the drawstring snug under your arms, you can ship only a cup or two of water even if you go in up to your neek. If you fall down and submerge, the air will not "turn you upside down" as is usually believed. The imprisoned air will float you like a balloon.

MAN DOWN in Louisiana thought so much of his brand of fishingworms that he got the government to give them a registered trade-mark. They're in the books as "Louisiana Pinks" and the patent restrains other worm raisers from using the name.

If you have a helpful idea that pertains to hunting or fishing, send it along. If we can use it, we'll reward you with a hunting or fishing accessory. Address: Outdoor Editor, *The American Legion Magazine*, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, New York.



"This is the direction all car design should ultimately go." Ted Jones, boat designer, Slo-Mo-Shun, Miss Thriftway and "X-100"

All over America there is increasing acceptance of THE FLIGHT-SWEEP, the exclusive design of the 1956 cars of Chrysler Corporation. People agree that the long, low aerodynamic lines from headlight to the smartly upswept tail make this the car design that

"The Flight-Sweep is the freshest approach yet in the evolution of car design."

Edward F. Burton, Chief Engineer, Douglas DC-8 Jet Transport

others must follow in the years to come.

Leading designers in many fields, such as those above, back up this judgment. These experts find THE FLIGHT-SWEEP appealing in its expression of modern living . . . youthful, dynamic. And

"The Flight-Sweep looks like motion.
It's eager, vital with a
feeling of the future."
Anne Fogarty, fashion designer

it has a generous touch of the future!

See and drive the 1956 Plymouth, Dodge, De Soto, Chrysler or Imperial. No other cars offer so much in style, in driving ease, in performance, in value... and offer it to you first!

CHRYSLER CORPORATION



THE FORWARD LOOK

PLYMOUTH . DODGE . DE SOTO . CHRYSLER . IMPERIAL



NEWSLETTER

SEPTEMBER 1956

A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH ARE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

WIDOWS, ORPHANS, DEPENDENT PARENTS MUST CHOOSE BETWEEN OLD, NEW BENEFITS:

When the President signed the Servicemen's and Veterans' Survivors Benefits Act (Public Law 881) on Aug. 1, the whole system of paying benefits to widows, orphans, and dependent parents of men who died of service-connected causes was revised.

As a result of the new Act, which will go into effect on Jan. 1, 1957, more than 600,000 survivors of deceased servicemen will soon be involved in electing whether to receive the old or the new benefits . . . VA will ask them to choose within a few months.

The new Act will apply, without any choice, to survivors in cases where a serviceman's service-connected death occurs on or after Jan. 1, 1957.

But, all those widows, orphans, or dependent parents who are now receiving compensation as the result of a service-connected death may choose to receive their benefits under the old laws or the new law.

Some would do better and some worse under the new system. . . . Once a choice to come under the new Act has been made and a payment has been made under that choice, the decision of the survivor may not again be changed. . . . However, a choice to continue to receive the present benefits does not prevent switching to the new system at any time in the future.

Survivors need not rush in their decisions. . . . If advantageous, they may make the choice to switch to the benefits of the new law at any time up to July 1, 1957 and still collect the difference retroactively to Jan. 1, 1957. . . . After July 1, 1957 they may still come under the new Act at any time, but without retroactive payments.

Some widows will have no trouble making a quick decision. . . . Minimum payment under the new law to a widow is \$122 a month. . . . Widows who now receive compensation and indemnity whose total is less than \$122 a month may freely choose the new plan.

They will stop getting their present compensation checks, and, if they now receive Servicemen's Indemnity checks, they will stop getting them too. . . . Instead they will get a monthly payment called "indemnity compensation." . . . Payments will be \$112 a month plus 12% of the basic pay of the serviceman on whose death payment is based. . . . But the basic pay used to calculate the benefits will not be the actual base pay that was received by the deceased serviceman. . . . It will be the basic pay of a serviceman of the same rank and length of service as of next Jan. 1... Rank and length of service are calculated as of the time of death (if death occurred in service) or at the time of discharge (if service-caused death happened after discharge). . . . It is important for both survivors and service officers to check carefully before electing the new benefits in cases where total compensation payments and Servicemen's Indemnity payments (if any) at present exceed the \$122-a-month minimum for a

widow under the new Act.... And nothing very definite can be said about such cases at present, nor perhaps for several months.... At the time of the signing of the Act it had not been published in final form.

Thus all of its details will not be generally known, even to veterans' service officers, for some time... Since a decision to accept the new benefits can not be changed once a payment under the new plan has been made, service officers should advise those widows who now receive more than \$122 a month to wait until the best advice can be given.

Dependent parents now drawing death compensation for the loss of a son in service are especially urged to make no decision until a competent veterans service officer has all the facts of the new law and can give them the best advice. . . . The new law sets limits on outside income which disbar dependent parents from receiving compensation. . . . Under the present (old) law, the VA is empowered to determine the need of dependent parents. . . . Some dependent parents who now get compensation may lose it if they elect benefits under the new law. . . This could happen where, though the VA determined they were in need, their present income is higher than the low amounts fixed in the new law.

In some instances some widows may best elect to make no decision (i.e.: continue under the present system) for several years until the natural end of indemnity payments, then switch to the new Act. . . . This can be done. . . . But it should also be noted that if they are getting monthly payments in the form of the proceeds of a service insurance policy (which is not the same thing as Servicemen's Indemnity) they may elect the new benefits and continue to draw the insurance benefits.

Because full details of the new Act are delayed, it is important to postpone a decision where there is any doubt about the advantages. . . . Veterans' service officers will have full information long before the July 1, 1957 deadline for taking full advantage, if any, of a switch.

Not only dependent parents, but widows with several minor children, are especially advised to wait until competent advice can be given them before choosing...

The new law is the least advantageous to widows with several minor children... Many of these widows might do best to make no decision until most of their children are no longer minors.... It may be a few months before this can be calculated for each case.

The new law applies only where the death on which payments are based was service-connected. . . . It does not affect payment of death pensions (non-service-connected) at all.

Receipt of Social Security benefits would not be affected by any decision of a survivor to elect the new benefits.

Veterans Administration expects confusion.... It hopes to check all decisions made by survivors, and advise them if they've made a mistake.... But if VA itself failed to advise in time, it could not be held responsible for a wrong, and unchangeable, choice by a survivor.

NEWS of The American Legion

and Veterans' Affairs

SEPTEMBER 1956

Pension, Compensation Bills Stranded as Congress Quits

Congress went home on July 27, leaving two important veterans bills stranded in the Senate Finance Committee, headed by Sen, Harry F. Byrd of Virginia.

The two bills are HR7886, to improve pensions for older veterans; and HR12038, to increase compensation.

Neither bill came before the full Senate, though both had passed the House in June. So improvement in pensions and compensation this year is out.

Roadblocks, in the form of delays, left the bills hanging, and prevented their clearing the Senate,

Representative Olin Teague (Texas), chairman of the House Veterans Affairs Committee, stalled both bills in his House Committee, taking from January to June to report them out. As a result it was not until June 27 that HR7886 passed the House (and then over Teague's opposition on floor). HR12038 passed the House a few days later.

That left the Senate with one month to handle bills Teague had held for five.

When both bills went to the Senate Finance Committee, Nat'l Cmdr J. Addington Wagner urged Sen. Byrd to act.

Sen. Byrd requested figures on the bills from the Defense Dep't, Treasury Dep't, Budget Bureau, and Veterans Administration. The first two then let the last month of the session drift by without giving Byrd the needed data.

Teague's opposition made it easy for the agencies to dawdle the last month away in inaction. Had he had any zeal for the bills, they could have cleared his committee in the House in April. The Administration would then have had a hard time wasting May, June and July in studied neglect of Byrd's request.

Even in June it took a revolt of Teague's committee to pry the bills loose from his grasp and bring them out for passage by the House.

Teague's opposition to HR7886 took wierd turns during the year. With a chance to report both bills out in April, after all hearings had been held, his committee tied them up for another month by postponing all action while holding hearings on the Bradley Report. Teague then left town for several days, and on his return fought his committee

until June in an attempt to bottle up the War Veterans Security Bill (HR7886) permanently. Overridden by his committee, he predicted the House would soundly defeat the bill. He brought the two bills into the House in June as a single bill.

When the House separated them, Teague told the House that it had a "choice," it could pass one, not both.

The House passed both, and they went to the Senate separately. When it was obvious that time was running out in the Senate, Teague suddenly blamed The American Legion for the bogging down. With only six days left he complained that it was the Legion's support of both bills that held up the Senate.

In supporting the pension bill, the Legion was "blocking" the compensation bill, claimed the man who had presented them as one bill in the House.

"It is tragic," answered Nat'l Cmdr Wagner, "that Teague allowed his personal objections to the pension proposal and his anger at being overruled by his own committee and the House of Representatives to frustrate the will of the majority...The real victims of Teague's embittered conduct are the disabled veterans of the nation . . ."

The Gov't agencies that added the last month of delay "had more than three weeks in which to provide information... which was readily available," said Cmdr Wagner. "The failure of these agencies to provide requested information amounted to a pocket veto of this essential information," he said,

"We are going to battle for enactment of these benefits from the opening day of the next Congress," Wagner declared.

In his successful throttling of both bills for the year, Rep. Teague claimed that all support of the pension bill was, per se, opposition to the compensation bill, which he maintained he favored. In fact, he used the compensation bill as a club to bludgeon the pension bill, and left beneficiaries of both high and dry in his personal "victory."

Had he pushed them, both bills could have gone to the President by now.

OUTSTANDING LEGION PROJECTS: Wisconsin



PHOTO BY PERCY GROVER

For 30 years, Wisconsin vets have recovered from ill health at the Wisconsin Legion's vet rest camp (above) on Big Carr Lake in the north woods. Camp has 22 cottages, main lodge, dining room, boating, fishing, shop and games facilities. Camp use is free to Wisconsin vets whose health needs are certified, to limit of its capacity. Wisconsin Legion dues help pay camp costs. Camp is 30 miles north of Tomahawk, Wis.

FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC:

Collins Was Right

One year ago, usually soft-spoken Seaborn P. Collins of New Mexico, then Nat'l Cmdr of The American Legion, let loose a blast at the Fund for the Republic.

Collins charged that the Fund was investing its tax-exempt \$15,000,000 grant from the Ford Foundation in the writing of scholarly-seeming reports and the promotion of dignified-appearing forums which soft-pedal communist activities in the U. S. and assail criticism of communism.

Headlines tended to focus on the fact that the big Legion and the rich Fund were feuding, Somewhat sidetracked was the serious import of Collins' charges that a multimillion dollar taxexempt colossus is buying suds for red brainwash attempts in the U.S.

Now the Fund for the Republic has put the show back on the main track. In June it relcased a brand-new work paid for and published by the Fund.

The new Fund enterprise is "Report on Blacklisting" in two volumes, by John Cogley.

In a preface, the Fund praises the volumes as a fine analysis and disclaims responsibility for them.

John Cogley and a staff underwritten by the Fund worked several years to compile the new "study." It deals with so-called "blacklisting" in the movies (Vol. I) and in radio and TV (Vol. II).

It is a broad attack on the exposure of communism in the entertainment world, in which it is difficult to find a passage in 594 pages that would offend the communist party.

Sponsorship by the Fund for the Republic gives Cogley's report an importance that has been widely recognized by reviewers and is recognized here.

Although decked in a scholarly cloak, this report's unscholarly substance has been widely protested by reviewers. Sidney Hook, N.Y.U. philosophy prof, scolded Cogley's bias, his "manipulation" of facts and his dodging of basic issues in a review in the New York Times of July 22.

Cogley, who easily characterizes critics of his type of thinking as "extreme rightwingers," would have a terrible time making a "rightwinger" of Prof. Hook.

Background of "Report on Blacklisting" is the widely known fact that both Hollywood and the broadcasting industry have made great strides in cleaning their houses of communists in the last five or six years.

Cogley champions the entertainers who have been pushed out of Hollywood and broadcasting in the reaction against communist infiltration. To him, communism is merely "politics" and those who have lost out in Hollywood or broadcasting careers because of communist affiliations have been "blacklisted" because of their "political beliefs."

Innocent?

At no point in his "analysis" does Coglev find that any of the displaced entertainers have done anything themselves that has contributed to their dilemma. They have just been "blacklisted"—out of a clear sky, it would seem.

American Legion Posts, the National American Legion, Catholic organizations, anti-communists, columnists, studio executives, Congressional committees, Wall Street, and other "extreme rightwingers" have deprived entertainment world persons of their rights, it appears.

Cogley summarizes some of the history of red progress in Hollywood over a twenty-year period beginning in the mid-Thirties, and omits more. This history he tells in a matter-of-fact way, as if he were reporting the Chicago grain market prices on a dull day,

The tone changes sharply when he is instead dealing with the public reaction against entertainment communism.

Then his language becomes derogatory, and critics of communism are painted in ludicrous colors.

By contrast, a reader taking his first dip into this subject on Cogley's pages would never suspect that many who are treated kindly in the report have been identified over and over again as the ringleaders of Hollywood's communist penetration. This is not reported.

Other omissions in the report protect Cogley's carefully nurtured attitudes. Notably, there is no analysis in the report of the purposes, motives or methods of the communist plot, or any hint that the millions of Americans who object to it have any rational basis for their objections.

As Prof. Hook aptly pointed out: "It is a pity that Mr. Cogley . . . organized the facts in such a way as to make them argue for his own position." In fact, a study paid for by tax-exempt funds on the basis that it is "educational" should not have any overly strong position of its own. Then it becomes propaganda, or pamphletcering, and its claim to being "educational" is flimsy.

But Cogley's main subject is "blacklisting.

The American Legion and the movie studios take a bad beating from Coglev's pen as ringleaders of the thing that his report calls "blacklisting."

What is "blacklisting?"

Cogley doesn't say what he means by the phrase.

In fact, in the major movie studios there is an openly declared bar against employment of known communists or persons who have defied Congress when queried about communism.

This policy is old hat. It was publicly stated by the major studios in 1947, and has been backed up by the courts in test cases long since (notably RKO vs. Paul Jarrico.)

That is the closest thing to a blacklist that exists in the movies. It is not a hard and fast blacklist (i.e.: a permanent bar

AMONG THE NEW DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS FOR 1956-57

ALASKA

WARDIE W. KING



CALIFORNIA



LEO W. CRAWFORD Redwood City



CANADA

Windsor, Ontario



COLORADO



DELAWARE

ANDREW M. McCORT FRANK P. LYNCH, JR. JOHN M. LONGBOTHAM BILLY ANDERSON Post 14 Post 1 Post 3 Post 98 Windsor, Ontario Denver Milford Coral Gables



FLORIDA

against specified individuals). Since 1951 the studios have made it possible for a person in either barred category who convincingly renounces his previous position to redeem his employ-

But as the Cogley report develops, it includes in "blacklisting" not just the studios' open refusal to hire persons with unsavory communist connections, but almost any action that tends to expose communism or any publicity given to communist activities.

Congress appears in the report to "blacklist" if it discovers and publishes details of the communist conspiracy.

The American Legion "blacklists" if it gives publicity to Congressional findings, or if it informs its members of the activities of the communists in America.

Judge Robert Morris, now chief counsel to the U.S. Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, reviewing Coglev's report in America, points out that this line of thinking demands that everybody be neutral except the communists.

"Sloganeering"

Savs Judge Morris: "He [Cogley] bulks together all anti-communist activity under the dread umbrella of 'blacklisting.'

The effect of this "sloganeering" of Cogley's is, says Judge Morris, that Cogley "makes it harder than it was before for decent men to take a stand" against communism in the United States.

At first, one might think Cogley's is another report based upon genuine sympathy for innocent persons who might become wrongly "blacklisted" through error, and lack any way to set the record straight about themselves.

That, of eourse, was a very serious problem which had to be faced by the major studios when they determined to get rid of the communists in their industry. To help them in this difficult job the studios asked and enjoyed the free service and counsel of many eminent experts on communism and communist fronts, such as columnist George Sokolsky, former movie union head Roy Brewer, and The American Legion.

The studios offered every person in the film industry with red front associations an opportunity to state his case. As a result of a long, thankless, difficult and sensitive job, the reputations and livelihood of between 85 and 95 per eeut of the film workers so involved were

Cogley's report takes a new and startling turn, seldom noted heretofore in anything but openly pro-communist publications, when it launches as bitter an attack against helping the innocently involved to clear their names as it does against the open studio policy of giving the boot to communists.

Cogley derides the tremendous job of the studios in helping the innocent. His report pecks away at it, fussing with the details (which Coglev does not know too well), giving credence to every unfavorable rumor about it, backing up the attack with quotes from unnamed persons, citing at length case histories of "wronged" persons without naming them, and damning the whole remarkable and unparalleled accomplishment as "clearance"-as bad a word in Cogley's dictionary as "blacklisting."

He builds his attack on "clearance" with Hollywood curbstone gossip, with quotes from correspondence between unnamed persons. Many of the unnamed witnesses quoted extensively by Cogley to make his case against "clearance" openly brag that they refused to discuss their "politics" (i.e.: association with communist activities) with the studio heads when given the chance.

Lost Camouflage

At first it is hard to see why Coglev should object to the rehabilitation of the more or less innocently involved, of whom there were hundreds in Hollywood alone,

But Cogley's logic emerges from time to time in this way: Every time an innocent was "cleared" it made the "uncleared" more conspicuous.

Such reasoning parallels remarkably

closely the communists' own hatred of "clearance." In the days when so many of their victims in Hollywood were in hot water, the communists encouraged their sense of indignation in every possible way. The party line screamed that the "accused" had "no platform" from which to "speak out" and clear their names.

But when the studios agreed with this part of the commie line and suddenly produced such a platform-and did it effectively-the communist anger knew no bounds.

With the flies leaving the web, the spiders were becoming horribly visible.

Why Cogley shares this anger is not apparent in the report.

Martin Quigley, Jr., reviewing Coglev's report in the Motion Picture Herald of June 30, characterized it is "uninformed."

He has a point, If the Fund for the Republic had seriously tried to produce an unslanted study of the repereussions of the communist mess in the entertainment world it could have chosen a better person to do it than John Cogley. Cogley did not enjoy the confidence of many of the persons who had the most to do with the matters he reports. Cogley and his staff invaded the movie and broadcasting world to conduct a private investigation of matters which he questions the right of the Congress itself to examine. This double standard invited distrust of Cogley and his staff and helped produce the vacuum of reliable information in the report noted by Quig-

Within a few days after its appearance, the House Committee on Un-American Activities held hearings to review the accuracy of the allegations and insinuations which appear in "Report on Blacklisting." It heard Cogley himself and took testimony from many persons linked with "blacklisting" in his report.

Committee Chairman Rep. Francis Walter (Pa.) concluded that the report wasn't "worth the paper it is written on." Read into the hearings was an open

(Continued on page 34)

MORE NEW DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS FOR 1956-57

GEORGIA



GEORGE E. OSBORNE HUBERT W. ZIROLI Post 29 Post 1 Marietta

ITALY



Rome

MASSACHUSETTS



ROBERT F. MURPHY Post 97 Winchester

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ERE, surely, is one of the most attractive life insurance offers ever made. Think of it! You can now have \$2,500 of term life insurance, at age 30, for only \$5.15 quarterly ... or \$19.05 annually. Whatever your age, the annual rate is lower than that of any leading non-participating company in the United States. See table at right for rate at *your* age.

And it's so easy, so simple, to obtain your policy under Patriot's unique 10-day approval offer. No salesman calls on you. You deal directly with Patriot . . . an established, progressive company with capital and surplus in excess of \$10,000,000; licensed to operate in 46 states (all but Kansas and Wisconsin), the District of Columbia and Hawaii. You receive the actual policy to examine for ten days — pay nothing until you decide you want to keep it!

Remember: The greatest protection need of most men is a guaranteed cash fund for their families. The lowest-rate kind of life insurance you can buy to meet this need is term insurance — pure protection for the years your family needs it most. Patriot's RATEMASTER policy now offers you this protection at remarkably low rates.

Here Are The Benefit Highlights of Patriot's Ratemaster Policy

★ We will pay your family \$2,500 or \$5,000 — whichever amount you select — if you die within the next fifteen years.

- ★ We will pay your family double the amount of your insurance in the event of your accidental death as defined in the policy.
- ★ You may continue your insurance after the fifteen year protection period ... regardless of the condition of your health at the time ... simply by changing your RATEMASTER policy to a straight life policy at the premium for your attained age. (For example, at age 30, Patriot's present premium for a straight life policy with double indemnity is \$18.46 annually per \$1,000.)

Here's How You Obtain The Ratemaster Policy On Patriot's Ten-Day Approval Offer!

Now you can sec for yourself — without cost or obligation — exactly what this RATEMASTER policy contains, and how it meets your needs.

Here's all you do: simply fill out the application printed on this page, and return it to Patriot. If you're accepted, we'll send your policy promptly on a 10-day no-obligation basis. After you have read it, either return it within ten days or send in your first premium payment.

Surely you owe it to yourself to investigate this unusual offer . . . particularly when you can do so without cost or obligation. Mail the application now and at the same time ask for additional applications for other members of your family!

*Based on published rates for similar policies issued by the top 50 such U.S. companies, ranked according to amount of insurance in force.

PATRIOT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

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15 YEAR TERM INSURANCE WITH DOUBLE INDEMNITY

HOAEY.

Choose the amount and payment plan you prefer

Age nearest			\$5,000	5,000 Policy		
birthday	Quarterly	Annual	Quarterly	Annual		
20	\$ 4.35	\$16.10	\$ 8.70	\$32.20		
21	4.40	16.20	8.80	32.40		
22	4.40	16.30	8.80	32.60		
23 24	4.45 4.50	16.45 16.65	8.90 9.00	32.90 33.30		
25	4.60	16.90	9.20	33.80		
26	4.65	17.20	9.30	34.40		
27	4.75	17.55	9.50	35.10		
28 29	4.85 5.00	18.00	9.70	36.00		
29	5.00	18.50	10.00	37.00		
30	5.15	19.05	10.30	38.10		
31	5.35	19.70	10.70	39.40		
32	5.55	20.40	11.10	40.80		
33	5.75	21.25	11.50	42.50		
34	6.00	22.25	12.00	44.50		
35	6.30	23.25	12.60	46.50		
36	6.60	24.40	13.20	48.80		
37	6.95	25.70	13.90	51.40		
38	7.35	27.15	14.70	54.30		
39	7.80	28.75	15.60	57.50		
40	8.25	30.50	16.50	61.00		
41	8.75	32.35	17.50	64.70		
42	9.30	34.40	18.60	68.80		
43	9.90	36.60	19.80	73.20		
44	10.55	39.05	21.10	78.10		
45	11.25	41.70	22.50	83.40		
46	12.05	44.55	24.10*	89.10*		
47	12.90	47.70	25.80*	95.40*		
48	13.85	51.20	27.70*	102.40*		
49	14.90	55.05	29.80*	110.10*		
50	16.05	59.40	32.10*	118.80*		

51.65 Term insurance not issued at these ages.
Writeforinformation about plans available.

*Medical examination required for \$5,000 at ages 46 to 50.

PATRIOT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

ONE PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y. (Use this application for ages 15-65 anly. Please print answers.)

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Hame Address							
	numbe	r and street		city, zone, Duties ar	state		
			Date of	. 100 1110 11			
Height	Weight		birth	month, da			
W 1 . C .	RATEMAST	En	DOUBLE INDEMI	Amo	ount of [\$2,500 \$5,000	
Premium Plan:	Quarterly	_ Annual	Amount of Premium \$		ot policies carried \$		
Name of Beneficiary .	first	middle	last	Haw related ta yau?			
Has any life insurance company ever affered you a policy at higher than standard rates, ar refused to insure you?							
Have you ever had or been treated far heart trauble ar high blood pressure; cancer, diabetes, tuberculasis, epilepsy or nervous disarder; stamaca trauble or any ailment of the kidneys, gall bladder or liver?							
Have you been	examined or tre	ated by a dac	tar during the pa	st twa years?	Yes	□ Na	
Please explain fully any "yes" answer. Include date, reason, doctar's name and address.							
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The abave answers are camplete and true, and any physician who has examined or treated me is authorized to disclase any information thereby acquired. I agree that the insurance will became effective only when, while I am in good health, a policy is delivered to me and the first premium is paid in full and accepted by the Campany. If the policy delivered differs fram that applied for, this application shall be far such policy, except that no change shall be made as to amount, classification, plan or benefits, unless agreed to in writing by me.							

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10-127

(Continued from page 31)

letter to the entertainment industry from Nat'l Legion Cmdr J. Addington Wagner, complimenting the industry on its handling of the communist problem in recent years and offering the continued backing of the Legion.

The Fund for the Republic paid for Cogley's report in advance and praised it in the end. It turns out to be a fresh example, and a clear example, of what Past Nat'l Cmdr Scaborn Collins meant in his complaints about the Fund a year ago.

Is Cogley's report "for the Republic?" Its persistent theme that all exposure of communism is "blacklisting" is a service to the communists,

If the Fund's efforts succeed in helping that bad word to be hurled indiscriminately at all anti-communist activity in the U. S. it will deserve to be "the Fund against the Republic."

The Communist Party is so broke and badly bent in the United States today that it would have a difficult job placing this new defense of its right to secrecy in many public and school libraries. Possibly the Fund for the Republic plans to achieve such distribution with its tax-free money.

It will have a perfect right to do so. Meanwhile, the entire connection of the Fund with the Cogley report reopens the question of what sort of activities should be permitted to operate on a tax-free basis.

EDUCATION:

What To Do About It

American Education Week falls on a meaningful date this year. It is the week of November 11-17. It opens on Veterans' Day, Sunday, Nov. 11. It was 35 years ago, in 1921, that The American Legion first proposed that American Education Week be observed annually. New Post Commanders should plan some observance of the week in conjunction with their schools.

An innovation in this year's American Education Week is the observance of National Teachers' Day on Friday, Nov, 16 to honor the teaching profession. At the Nat'l Executive Committee meetings in May a resolution supporting inclusion of such a day was passed,

The resolution pointed out that, outside of home and church, "our teachers have the great responsibility of molding the character of our children."

The Nat'l Americanism Commission suggests that Posts contact local clergymen, and suggest to them that on Sunday Nov. 11 sermons should take note of American Education Week and might start the week off by dealing with the subject of the religious education of our youth.

Since Nov. 11 is Sunday, Veterans Day will actually be celebrated on Monday, Nov. 12. The Americanism Commission suggests that Legion speakers make prominent mention of American Education Week in Veterans Day speeches. There is no more appropriate theme than that those who fought for their country look to America's youth to preserve the values for which they once fought on foreign soil, and that we look to and support the schools in the preparation of youth to assume its responsibilities.

Further suggestions for every day in American Education Week, and for support of education all year, are to be found in the pamphlet "36th Observance, American Education Week," published by Nat'l Hq and available through Legion Dep't offices.

UNCLAIMED MONEY, III:

Who Owns It?

The persons named below have at least \$200 coming to them from the Army.

Most of them are former GIs or their dependents.

The Army tried to send each of them

a check it owed them, to addresses at the towns listed.

The Post Office returned the checks. The Army still has the checks and would like to put them in the hands of the rightful owners, if it can find them.

Are you one of the persons listed, or do you know somcone who might be?

All told, the Army has more than 18,000 such checks.

We ran two different lists in earlier issues, and will run more in the future.

Meanwhile, go over these names to see if you can spot yourself or someone you know.

If so, contact Undeliverable Check Section, Special Claims Division, Finance Center, U. S. Army, Indianapolis 49, Indiana.

Adams, Felton, New Orleans, La. Albers, Alhert G., Fillamook, Oreg. Alemeido, Edmund J., Pismo Beach, Calif. Allen, Willie J., Greenville, S.C. Alongi, Frank J., New York, N.Y.

Alton, Cleo G., Robinson, Mo. Anderko, Samuel, Cicero, Ill. Anderson, Gene R., Salem, Oreg. Anderson, Gertrnde, Philadelphia, Pa. Anderson, LaQuita J., Anderson, Mo.

Archamheau, George B., Neenah, Mich. Archamho, Murland L., Toledo, Ohio Asherry, Carson, New Castle, Ind. Ayala, Julio R., Toa Alta, P. R.

Bailey, Lewis E., El Paso, Tex. Barher, Donald E., Rochester, N.Y. Barber, Julian L., Aurora, Colo. Barden, Charles J., Foley, Ala. Barger, Courad, Bravosburg, Pa.

Barnes, Henry, Natchez, Miss. Barrea, Ralph A., Seattle, Wash. Batiste, Ernest, New Orleans, La. Bauer, Emma, Cincinnati, Ohio Baxter, Samuel B., Chicago, Ill.

Bell, Johnnie E., Philadelphia, Pa. Bell, Lacy X., Fayetteville, N.C. Beltran, Mack R., Round Rock, Tex. Bennett, Leslie H., Albion, N. Y. Bennett, Mrs. Natalie H., Jacksonville Beach.

Clas, Carmelo, Orocovis, P.R. Collins, Wilhurn E., Greenville, Tenn. Colon Martinez, Tomas, Arecibo, P.R. Crawford, James H., Tallahassee, Fla. Crimmons, Carroll E., Nashville, Tenn.

Cruz, Fermen E., Oakland, Calif. Cuming, Robert P., Camp Stewart, Ga. Cursio, Alfred A., Chicago, Ill.

Dale, Dorothy Mae, Sausalito, Calif, David Ortiz, Juan, Las Flores, P.R. Davis, Johnie, Newark, N.J. Dean, Joseph L., Jr., Newark, N.J. Del Rio, Rudolph J., Chicago, Ill. Dodson, Charles E., Alton, Ill.

MORE NEW DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS FOR 1956-57



FRED W. THACKER Post 162 Marion

PANAMA



JOHN W. O'CONNEL Post 3 Gatun

S. CAROLINA



HERBER'T D. BLACK Post 34 Rock Hill

S. DAKOTA



EARL E. HOELSCHER Post 89 Butrick

TENNESSEE



WILLIAM S. TODD Post 3 Kingsport



JAMES R. COULTER Post 2 Gillette

BOYS NATION:

Youth at Its Best

Legionnaires will enjoy reading the words of *The Washington Star* regarding the 1956 American Legion Boys Nation (see pic this page.)

Boys Nation came to a climax at the University of Maryland campus, on July



Vice Pres. Nixon meets Gilbert Shasha and Rob't Delisa (both of Connecticut), rival candidates for vice-presidency of 1956 Boys' Nation. Shasha was victor.

23, with the election of John Lee Frye and Gilbert Shasha as President and Vice President, Frve comes from Huntington, W. Va. Shasha is from New London, Conn. Both are 17.

Said the Star, in an editorial called "Youth at Its Best:"

"Not the least interesting of Washington's current visitors are the 96 teenagers taking part in The American Legion's 11th annual Boys Nation, Representing 47 States and the Panama Canal Zone, they have come here to learn all that they can about the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. They have been selected to do this from among 20,000 youngsters who participated some weeks ago in the Legion's similar state-wide programs [Boys' States.] They have already established themselves as popular and outstanding students in their schools back home, And one of these days when they are mature men, more than a few of them may return to this capitol city to play, in real life, the executive, judicial or legislative roles that they are simulating now for educational purposes.

"In any event these young men, averaging 17 years of age, have the stuff that makes for good citizenship and good public service. Certainly, with their mixture of youthful bounce and serious mindedness, they are refreshing and reassuring to contemplate at a time when juvenile delinquency is in the news to a depressing and perhaps even alarming degree. The American Legion deserves commendation for its annual



Take advantage of this Duo-Therm Pre-Season offer of a brand new Duo-Therm oil heater and \$30.00 Power-Air Blower —all for the price of the heater alone!

What better reason to replace your old-fashioned heater with a modern Duo-Therm! Exclusive Dual Chamber Burner gets more heat from every drop of oil. All-steel heat chamber puts heat in your home faster . . . doesn't soak up

heat like old-fashioned cast-iron. Duo-Therm's Automatic Power-Air puts lazy ceiling heat to work for new "living level" comfort, wall-to-wall, room-to-room.

So live a little! Enjoy real comfort plus a bright new look to your living room. All this plus extra savings, if you'll see your Duo-Therm man soon. Offer good for limited time.

And what's a better time than today?



SAVE \$20 on this handsome GAS consolette!

Limited time only. Mayfair Model 1304-SP-PAfully vented. Complete with Power-Air Blower, automatic safety shut-off. Equaflame Burner available for any type gas, including bottled or bulk LP.

Duo-Therm offers a wide range of gas, oil or LPG models, 1- to 6-room capacity. Styles and finishes to beautify any room.

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Prevents rust!

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YES, 100 TOY SOLDIERS FOR \$1

To introduce our line of molded plastic toys, we'll ship you 100 Toy Soldiers for only \$1. This big colorful assortment includes 4 Riflemen, 8 Machinegunners, 8 Sharpshooters, 4 Infantrymen, 8 Officers, 8 Cannon, 4 Bazookamen, 4 Marksmen, 4 Tanks, 4 Trucks, 4 Jeeps, 4 Battleships, 4 Cruisers, 4 Saliors, 8 WAVEs, 8 WACs, 4 Bombers and 8 Jet Planes. Each toy is completely assembled, designed to scale, and measure up to 4½° Order several sets NOW; your kiddies will love them Send \$1.00 plus 25¢ for postage and handling for each set of 100 toys to:

SUNSET HOUSE

474 Sunset Building Hollywood 46, California

474 Sunset Building Hollywood 46, California effort-through the Boys Nation program—to bring out and encourage such youngsters. The project is helpful to the country as a whole and both its directors and participants have reason to be proud of it.'

RELIGION:

In Legion Tradition

"This is the first time I've been to church in five years," said a wheel-chair veteran at the Wood, Wisconsin, VA Domiciliary Home recently.

When asked why, it turned out the man was far from irreligious.

"There was no one to push the wheel chair until The American Legion furnished this escort service," he explained.

Today, the 62 Posts in Milwaukee County take turn-about sending a delegation to the Home on Sundays to escort the disabled, the wheel-chair patients and the blind to church services, under a plan worked out by the Milwaukee American Legion County Council, Leon A. Rogalski, Hospital Liaison Chmn for the Council heads up the program, Each Post sends a church party once every 62 weeks.

Previously, a smaller group of Legionnaires had, for five years, provided a church escort for disabled veterans in the Home on the second Sunday of each month. The present plan was worked out when veterans at the Home expressed a a wish to be taken to services every Sunday,

In the last year, Chairman Rogalski has only been to his own church four times. He's been at the Wood VA Center on escort duty on all other Sundays, a mission which undoubtedly will sit well Upstairs.

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS:

The citation of an individual Legionnaire to life membership in his Post is a testimonial by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life memberships that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States.

Sylvester Herrera (1945) and John A. Reilly (1949) and Guy J. Gaston (1950). Post 1, Phoenix,

Soichi Filkiii (1956), Post 525, Los Angeles,

Soichi Fukui (1956), Post 525, Los Angeles, Calif.
Felix Pogliano (1956), Post 1, Denver, Colo.
Eddie Humer (1956), Post 32, Hialeah, Fla.
George G. Speir and Paul J. Mitchell (both 1946) and William L. Johnson (1950), Post 372, Chicago, III.
Arthur H. Schwingendorf (1951) and Thomas D. Grantham (1952) and Wallace C. LeMere (1953), Post 474, Matteson, III.
Harry Ford and Herhert W. Porter (both 1952), Post 517, Chicago, III.
Walter A. Sommers (1952), Post 522, Prophetstown, III.

town, Ill.
Sam J. Lober (1954), Post 527, Cissna Park, Ill.
Ernest D. Waldt (1948), Post 626, Broadview, Ill.
John C. Highes (1951) and Edward A. Dreimeyer (1953), Post 645, Herrin, Ill.
John R. Heidinger (1949), Post 670, Algonquin.

Harold E. Morris (1948) and Charles H. Titus (1950), Post 214, Gary, Ind.
Timothy J. Buckley (1946) and Jake W. Lindsey (1947), Post 39, Arlington, Mass

J. Leo Ash (1951), Post 303, Swansea, Mass. Edgar G. Kelley (1954), Post 19, Detroit, Mich. James B. Elliott (1943) and Otto E. Bussler (1944), Post 166, Detroit, Mich. Floyd D. Borst and Harry L. Wrigh (both 1954), Post 235, Brighton, Mich. Walter Gesell and Walter Peikert and Leo C. LaFrance (all 1956), Post 9, Winona, Minn. Dr. I. George Wiltrout (1948) and Edward J. Mendick (1954), Post 331, Oslo, Minn. Lee Knight (1952), Post 6, Corinth, Miss. T. H. Loy and Russel S. Bagby and W. A. Oglesby (all 1951), Post 126, Aurora, Mo. Morris Glazier (1952) and Roy Livingston (1954), Post 302, St. Louis, Mo. Charles M. Dale (1945), Post 6, Portsmouth, N.H.

Charles M. Dale (1945), Post 6, Portsmouth, N.H.

Edward H. Barher and Charles J. Miller (both 1954), Post 93, Trenton, N.J.

Ralph S. Heaton and Walter F. Morin (both 1954), Post 111, Closter, N.J.

Michael Tressy (1946) and Michael J. Kelly (1947) and Thomas H. Saint Anhin (1953), Post 206, Rochester, N.Y.

Paul Gould and Albert A. Buchholz (both 1946), Post 340, New York, N.Y.

Herhert Brownlee and Frank J. Maher (both 1947), Post 496, New York, N.Y.

Leo V. Lanning and Henry J. Lupps and John J. Drescher (all 1950), Post 665, Buffalo, N.Y.

Msgr. Edward A. Loehr (1949) and Frank D. Symons (1950) and Francis E. Liszanckie (1951), Post 930, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Joseph A. Rizzo and Peter Governale (both 1950), Post 1060, Brooklyn, N.Y.

R. L. Vanpoole and Tobias L. File (both 1956), Post 14, Salisbury, N.C.

Peter Schnessler and John F. Tester (both 1955) and Anton Indergaard (1956), Post 144, Belfield, N. Dak.

Orland M. Wolford and Albert W. Chutes (both 1956).

N. Dak. Orland M. Wolford and Albert W. Chutes (both 1956), Post 64, Marietta, Ohio. Fona James Bribk (1952), Post 178, Grove, Okla. Jackson R. Dodson (1954), Post 62, Punxsu-

Jackson R. Dodson (1954), Post 1/8, Grove, Okla, Jackson R. Dodson (1954), Post 62, Punxsutawney, Pa.
John W. Schaefer (1926) and Alhert E. Hermann (1927) and James J. McGnigan (1931) and Lonis W. Rupp (1933), Post 153, Philadelphia, Pa.
Aristide Bergeron (1942), Post 9, Manville, R.I. Lonis Jiannine (1946), Post 2, San Antonio, Tex. Billie Blount and Arthur Lynch and Raymond A. Gray (all 1949), Post 17, Greenville, Tex.
Frank E. Gilman (1943) and Ralph E. Goodrich (1944) and Joseph A. Sweeney (1945) and Elliott W. Burdett (1946), Post 1, Seattle, Wash.
Herman W. Thoreson (1956), Post 185, Grantsburg, Wis.
Post Communidate on Adianterial

Post Commanders or Adjutants are asked to report life membership awards to "Life Memberships," The American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Ave., New York 19, N. Y. Date of award is requested in all cases.

FRIDLEY REPORT:

Pins Legion Down

The craze for investigating Commissions to do a statistical hatchet job on anyone who's caught standing out in the open has not escaped the notice of Fridley (no last name), office cat of The American Legion Magazine.

Fridley, a tabby with a trace of Siamese who came up the hard way through the alleys, has just released the Fridley Report, put out by the Fridley Commission, made up of Fridley and nobody else, "Putting out reports like this is fun," he said.

The Report is an inside job, charging The American Legion with waste, negligence, duplication, silliness and other words to be found in and out of dictionaries.

It is the first time that such a report has really pinned the goods on the Legion, and shows that Fridley can say more than: "Meow."

"I seen the Legion's weakness and I took aim," says Commissioner Fridley. "Boom.'

The Fridley Report alleges that slowness in paying American Legion dues will, when projected to the year 2000, result in the needless waste of more than 22 million man-hours by Post commanders, finance officers and membership chairmen.

Commissioner Fridley released the startling figure that 100,000 Legionnaires pay their annual dues more than seven months late each year, while more than a million ante up from one to three months late.

"Dues," reported Commissioner Fridley, "are actually due before October 20 each year."

The Report anticipates "astronomical savings" in the work of Posts, Departments and the National organization if all members would "ante up for 1957 under their own steam before Oct. 20, 1956."

Cites Big Numbers

"Our Commission," says the Report, "turned one statistician loose to prove our slant on this without requiring him to tell the truth.

"His chart is the one we hand out to the papers. It shows that the energy spent getting late dues paid in The American Legion by the year 2000 will amount to 37 vigintillion ergs and will consume an unnecessary expenditure of 325,961,567,987,098,765,647 manhours.

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

"But," added Commissioner Fridley, "this fellow was lying, Actually, waste caused by late dues payment at the present rate will only amount to 22 million man-hours in the next 44 years."

The Commissioner based his estimate on three officers of each Post spending ten hours a year each trying to get the late dues in.

"Activities consuming 30 man-hours per Post per year will include wheedling cornered buddies at the intersection of Main and Walnut; drawing up and posting 'Ducs R Due' signs; posting lists of delinquents, scratching names off the lists; listening to complaints from fellows who finally paid but weren't scratched off; billing; rebilling; planning how to approach delinquents to collect without seeming to dun them; approaching delinquents without seeming to dun them; reading and answering an average of 14 reports per year from Department, District and County offices asking how come the Post stands 17th in the District in current paid-up membership; and announcing that 'some of you fellows haven't paid up yet' at seven successive Post meetings.

"You take three officers to a Post spending a combined total of 30 manhours a year on this labor," says the Report. "You multiply it by 17,285 Posts, and that is 517,550 man-hours spent on this unreasonable activity per year. Times 44 years until the year 2000 and you have a projected waste of 22,772,-200 man-hours."

Lots of Bother

The Report says that the Commission looked "thoroughly" into any "possible reasons" for paying dues late that would "justify" the alleged waste and inefficiency.

"You don't save a nickel by paying late," says the Report flatly, "you just make a lot of bother."

The Report ends with its recommendation Number One: "The American Legion stands accused of devoting an inordinate amount of effort toward the annual collection of dues. The same energy, time and money could better be spent on carrying out the policies and programs of the organization. This Commission recommends that every member attend this little detail under his own steam, preferably during September, so that the books of each Post could be closed on renewals of membership by October 20."

"But will this actually happen?" asks the Report,

The Report drew a quick blast from the executive board of the Independent



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CAPRA GEM CO., AL-96, P. O. 5145, Philadelphia 41, Pa.



Veterans Committee to Make the Headlines, which defended late payment of Legion dues. In a night letter to Fridley the IVCMH top board said: "Vigorously protest report, Seems to scald Legion like we told you to. But this is thin cloak for hidden suggestion all Legionnaires pay dues promptly. Could result in strengthening Legion and its programs, Opposed to Legion, Opposed to programs all sorts. Opposed to you, Prefer headlines. Please give this letter good space all papers.'

Commissioner Fridley was chosen to head up the Commission after a sevenyear tour of duty seeking mice in several national offices of the Legion. "1 promised," he said, "when I took this job, to put out the kind of report the Chief would want. I think our report is a smooth bit of work."

OLD SOLDIERS:

Taps for the GAR



In Duluth, Minn., on Aug. 2 Albert Woolson, the last survivor of the Union Army of the Civil War, died, and the Grand Army of the Republic died with him. He was 109, and he outlived 2,675,000 other Boys in Blue

and all but three of his onetime Confederate enemies.

He had been hospitalized for nine weeks because of lung congestion. He lapsed into a coma on July 28 and never regained consciousness.

The kindly old man with the booming voice enjoyed good health after he turned 100. He recovered from an attack of pncumonia when he was 106, and that same year shoveled snow from his sidewalk "so the postman won't have any trouble getting in." He rapped out a snappy roll on a snare drum and sang Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, The Boys Are Marching in a resounding bass voice when he was 107. Although he had been in the hospital six times in the last two years, he remained chipper, and last June his doctor said that his "deepscated interest and drive" kept him going.

The old soldier was born in Antwerp, N.Y., on Feb. 11, 1847, and went to Minnesota with his mother to join his father who was hospitalized there as a result of a leg wound received in the Battle of Shiloh.

On Oct. 10, 1864, 17-year-old Albert Woolson enlisted in Co. C. 1st Minn. Volunteer Heavy Artillery. He wanted to be a drummer and bugler, but Co. C already had its quota of one field musician. So, Woolson recalled years later, "I got the job by knocking his block off."

In late 1864 his regiment joined the Army of the Cumberland in Tennessee. Woolson did not see action, and he returned to Minnesota with the regiment in Aug. 1865. He was discharged Sept. 7, 1865.

Since 1950 he had been senior vice commander in chief of the GAR, an organization of Union veterans which numbered 408,489 members at its peak in 1890, With Woolson's death the GAR ceased to exist. Its records will go to the Library of Congress, and its badges, flags, and official seal will go to the Smithsonian Institution.

The only men alive today who fought in the Civil War are: Walter W. Williams, 113, of Franklin, Tex.; John Salling, 110, of Slant, Va.; and William A. Lundy, 108, of Laurel Hill, Fla.

"I sure hope he goes to rest," said Salling when informed of Woolson's passing. "It's a shame. Those Yankees always were tough, but there's a time for every man."

As a boy Woolson had heard Abraham Lincoln debate. Later, under a special privilege granted to under-age soldiers, he cast a vote for Lincoln in the presidential election of 1864,

At his death another President, Dwight D. Eisenhower, said: "The American people have lost the last personal link with the Union Army.

"His passing brings sorrow to the hearts of all of us who cherished the memory of the brave men on both sides of the War Between the States.'

RECENT POST DOINGS:

■ POST 65, Metuchen, N.J., awarded The American Legion Medal of Heroism to Ronald Lee, 13-year-old member of the Post-sponsored Boy Scout Troop 14, for saving the life of a 9½-month-old child by applying artificial respiration to the nearly drowned youngster.

¶ POST 678, Willowick, Ohio, discovered that the local library was badly in need of books and decided to do something about it. With the help of Post-sponsored Boy Scout Troop 182 and Cub Pack 182, Post members collected more than 3,000 books (60 percent of them new volumes) for the library.

© Post 141, Mount Vernon, Ill., claims that one of its members is the oldest active American Legionnaire. He is Dr. Andy Hall, 91, a veteran of the Philippine Insurrection, the Spanish-American War, and WW1. He was the national "Doctor of the Year" in 1949, and is a charter member of Post 141, 1f you know of any active Legionnaire who is senior to Dr. Andy, write Jack Alexander, Post 141, The American Legion, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

T POST 9, Manville, R.I., in conjunction with a local church society, sponsored a "greenback shower" to raise money for 16 families who lost their homes and personal belongings in a disastrous fire.

BRIEFLY NOTED:

▶ The National Recreation Association has given national recognition to three American Legion organizations for their contributions to local community recreation programs. Cited by the NRA in June were:

The San Diego, Calif., Council of The American Legion for 24 years of community recreation activity.

Post 32, Greenville, Miss., for material help toward acquiring a city park, plus its Junior Baseball program.

Post 443, Elmira, N.Y., for increasing the number of fine, wholesome activities for youth.

The annual breakfast for American Legion Dep't Historians attending the Nat'l Convention will be held Monday, Sept. 3, at 8:30 a.m., in the Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles. N.C. Dep't Historian R. Fairley Morris will preside. Make reservations through Nat'l Historian Robert T. Fairey, c/o American Legion Hq, Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif.

Deficers of Post 306, New York, N.Y., made up entirely of members of the 306th Machine Gun Battalion in WW1, have a unique record of service. Peter A. Kilian has served for 15 years as Post Commander, and retires this year to be succeeded by Charles Stockfeder. John S. Allan, who was senior chaplain of the 77th Div. in WW1, has been Post Chaplain for 37 years, and James P. Manning has been Finance Officer for 30 years.

► H.R. 11787, a bill to provide payment of soldier's pay to Philippine Scouts who were paroled from Japanese prisoner of war camps in WW2, or to their widows, was passed by the House of Representatives, but was not acted upon by the Senate Armed Services Committee because of lack of time before adjournment. It is likely that similar legislation will be considered carly in the next session of Congress, and that it will be approved. In the meantime, in early Aug., Nat'l Cmdr Wagner asked Sce. of the Army Brucker to take authorized administrative action and pay the debt now.

When Rev. Park W. Huntington was elected Vice Commander of the Dep't of Delaware in June, another important Legion office was added to the already impressive list which he has filled. He was Nat'l Chaplain of The American Legion in 1934-35, and was Post and Dep't Chaplain at the same time, He has also been: Chaplain of Post 36, Jersey Shore, Pa., for four years and Commander for one year; Chaplain of Post 21, Wilmington, Del., for 15 years and Commander for two years; Dep't

Chaplain of Delaware for seven years; Grand Aumonier (Dep't Chaplain) of the 40&8. Rev. Huntington's wife, Mrs. Marie R. Huntington, was Nat'l Chaplain of The American Legion Auxiliary in 1951-52

Employment rights of reservists will be protected under Public Law 665, approved July 9. Disposal of surplus property to State and local organizations for Civil Defense purposes was authorized by Public Law 655, signed by the President on July 3. Both of these bills were supported by The American Legion.

▶ The annual Chaplains Breakfast will be held at the Los Angeles Athletic Club, 431 W. Seventh St., at 8:30 a.m., on Monday, Sept. 3. Past Nat'l Cmdr Albert J. Hoffmann (Iowa) will preside. Reservations may be made through Past Nat'l Chaplain Hoffmann, c/o American Legion Hq, Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif., or through the Los Angeles Athletic Club.

▶ Dates and sites for next year's Area Child Welfare Conferences have been set. They are: Area A, Jan. 18-19 at Manchester, N.H.; Area B, Jan. 11-12 at Atlantic City, N.J.; Area C, Nov. 1-3, 1956, at Montgomery, Ala.; Area D, Nov. 30-Dec. I, 1956, at Omaha, Nebr.; Area E, Nov. 15-17, 1956, at Phoenix, Ariz. (tentatively).

➤ The Veterans' Administration is now

operating under the terms of Public Law 623 which sets the VA budget for the Federal fiscal year 1957 at \$4,727,084,930, a figure \$20,228,530 greater than in fiscal 1956. VA had a remarkably peaceful experience in getting its budget approved this year; budget bill was signed into law June 27.

▶ On Aug. 3 the President signed a bill providing that an unknown serviceman killed overseas during the Korcan War be buried beside the Unknown Soldier in Arlington (Va.) Nat'l Cemetery on Memorial Day, May 30, 1958.

Present plans call for the entombment of the Unknown Soldier of WW2 on the same day. The burial of the Unknown Soldier of WW2 was delayed by the outbreak of the Korean War,

Architectural plans make no change in the present Tomb, but provide for the Unknown Soldiers of WW2 and the Korean War to be entombed in special crypts which are to be placed on the plaza adjoining the tomb of their WW1 comrade.

▶ More than 35 boys from the Providence (R.I.) Boys Club spent two weeks at Legion Town, the summer camp operated by The American Legion in Rhode Island, The boys were sponsored by R.I. Dep't Cmdr James W. Redgate who since 1946 has been instrumental

(Continued on next page)



BRIEFLY NOTED

(Continued)

in sending hundreds of youngsters to summer camps. Businessmen have contributed more than \$10,000 to Cmdr Redgate's Legion Town Camp Fund since it was begun 10 years ago.

- ▶ In early Aug, the veterans loan guaranty program was extended for one year. Extension gives WW2 vets until July 25, 1958, to apply for Government-backed loans to buy homes, farms, or businesses.
- ▶ The Great War, an hour-long film program, will be presented over the NBC television network by Norelco on Oct. 14. The program will be made up of movies made during WW1.

Many highlights of the war and the personalities of that time will be shown. Some of the events include the Battles of the Argonne, Verdun, and the Somme; shots of the Zeppelin raids on London, the first air raids in history.

- ▶ Jake Culpepper, WW2 Army Air Forces vet of Dawson, Ga., has been named assistant director of The American Legion's Nat'l Security Commission, under Director James Wilson, succeeding Dean Nelson. Nelson was recently transferred to the Circulation Dep't of *The American Legion Magazine*. Culpepper comes to his Legion job from a position as personal service director of the Air Force Ass'n.
- Schedule has been completed for a 16-man select American Legion Junior Baseball Team to tour Latin American countries. The teen-agers, selected from American Legion Junior Baseball teams in many States, will play exhibition games on a 30-day flying swing southward, starting Sept. 26. Team, which has full sanction of U.S. State Dep't, will play at San Salvador, El Salvador; Managua, Nicaragua; Panama City; Baranquilla and Cartagena, Colombia; Caracas, Venezuela; San Juan, Puerto Rico; and Havana, Cuba. Team will return home from Havana on Oct. 23.
- ▶ David W. Armstrong ended 50 years of service to the Boys Clubs of America when he retired from the Boys Clubs directorship Aug. 1. John M. Gleason, of Greenwich, Conn., succeeded Armstrong. The 437 Boys Clubs serve more than 400,000 American boys, and their programs are strongly supported by The Ameican Legion.
- ▶ Legionnaires who have read the late George Orwell's 1984, a grimly prophetic story of the world of the future under a ruthless dictator, will enjoy the exciting movie which has been made from the book. The film will be released in the U.S. in September.

Edmond O'Brien, Michael Redgrave, and Jan Sterling are the stars of the

English-made production which tells how an all-powerful state can rewrite history and brainwash its people.

- More than 10,000 spectators in Gilroy Stadium, Gary, Ind., watched as 1,500 vets became members of the variout Posts of the 1st Indiana District in a mammoth initiation ceremony which climaxed the Gary Golden Jubilee Celebration. The 1st Dist. has reached an all-time membership high this year.
- Dep't of Louisiana is the first continental Dep't to establish an all-time membership high in 1956; on July 2 Louisiana had enrolled 106.23 percent of its quota. On July 3 Dep't of Italy hit an all-time high with a percentage of 115.62 of its quota. First Dep't in Legion to surpass its previous membership record this year was Panama, C.Z., which last Oct. 7 racked up a percentage of 129.27 of its 1956 quota.
- Minnesota has won the John R. Quinn Trophy, awarded annually to the Dep't which has the highest percentage of membership on June 15 as compared with the average enrollment for the four preceding years.
- A combined American Legion-Auxiliary Memorial Service in the auditorium of Hollywood (Calif.) Post 3 from 5:00 to 5:45 p.m. on Sunday, Sept. 2 will be a spiritual prelude to the 38th Nat'l Convention which will open the next day. The Memorial Service is under the direction of Nat'l Chaplain Joseph MacCarroll (N.J.) and G. H. (Bud) Gilliand, Past Dep't Chaplain of California and Convention Religious Affairs Chmn.
- ▶ In WW1 Blanche Slater was the Marine Corps' first woman recruiting sergeant. Today, as Mrs. Blanche Osborne, she's still recruiting, but now she recruits Legionnaires. Recently elected Commander of Post 478, Chicago, Ill., she immediately launched a membership drive. She has assisted in the organization of a number of Legion Posts—men's, women's, and mixed—and is credited with having enrolled more than 2,000 members in the Legion.
- ▶ In late July when Michigan and New Jersey exceeded their membership quotas they became 27th and 28th Dep'ts to do so this year. The others: Ala.; Conn.; Del.; Fla.; Hawaii; Idaho; Ill.; Ind.; Iowa; Italy; La.; Maine; Md.; Mexico; Minn.; Nebr.; Nev.; N.H.; N. Mex.; N. Dak.; Panama, C.Z.; P.R.; R.I.; S. Dak.; Va.; Wis.
- Nat'l Cmdr J. Addington Wagner has asked Posts and Auxiliary Units to offer their help to local chapters of the Nat'l Foundation for Infantile Paralysis in publicizing the urgent need of prompt vaccination of all eligible children and adults with Salk polio vaccine. The Commander's appeal followed a request

from the U.S. Surgeon General for additional Legion assistance in the war to end polio. The Surgeon General pointed out that immunizations in 1955 reduced paralytic polio at least 75 percent among the vaccinated groups and urged that many more children and pregnant women, "the groups at greatest risk," receive the vaccine.

- Ten sons of Mr. and Mrs. Ditlof Hagen, of Henning, Minn., have been in the military service. Folks in Henning are wondering if this is a record. If you can top it, or if you know who holds the record, write to Adj't Howard Trana, Buseth-Tusow Post 18, Henning, Minn.
- The American Legion has received a Certificate of Honor from the American Red Cross in recognition of outstanding Legion support during the Red Cross's 1956 campaign for members and funds.
- ▶ Nat'l Finals of The American Legion High School Oratorical Contest will be held in the Waterville High School, Waterville, Maine, on Thursday, Apr. 11, 1957, at 1:00 p.m., and not on Apr. 15 as originally scheduled.
- ▶ In July the President signed into law a bill (now Public Law No. 651, 84th Congress) which provides for erection of appropriate markers in Nat'l Cemeteries to honor memory of members of Armed Forces who died or were killed while in service and whose remains have not been identified.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS:

DR. WINFRED OVERHOLSER (D.C.), Chmn of The American Legion Nat'l Medical Advisory Board, appointed to represent the Legion on the Government-financed Joint Commission on Mental Illness and Health.

I. NEWELL DUNCAN, appointed Adj't of Dep't of Delaware, succeeding Thomas B. EGAN, resigned.

DEAN C. HALL, appointed Adj't of Dep't of Utah.

RUSSELL G. CREVISTON (Ill.), Past Nat'l Adj't of The American Legion, retired as director of public relations of the Crane Co. He will remain with the company in a consultative capacity.

PAST NAT'L CMDR RAYMOND J. KELLY (Mich.), chmn of the Railroad Retirement Board, approved by U.S. Senate for appointment as U.S. District Judge for First District of Alaska.

WALTER W. SMITH, concluded duties as Adj't of Dep't of Alaska.

JOSEPH M. BRIONES, appointed to succeed Walter W. Smith as Adj't of Dep't of Alaska.

CHARLES M. BLACKBURN, Legion Nat'l Executive Committeeman from Dep't of Kentucky, appointed State Commissioner of Motor Transportation,

BRIG. GEN. LOUIS 11. RENFROW, named Honorary Dep't Cmdr of Missouri. He

was defeated by 12 votes in a race for the Dep't Commandership in 1937.

MISS PAULINE MANDIGO, public relations counselor for The American Legion Auxiliary since 1942; after a lingering illness; in New York City.

COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Space does not permit notices to contact persons for any purpose except to assist in establishing a claim for a veteran or his dependents. Statement to that effect should accompany notice.

Send notices to: Comrades in Distress, The American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, New York.

Army

1st Army Corps (1918)—In order to establish claim, Frank E. Howes (who served with the 414th Motor Train and who was a major in the QMC) needs to learn the correct name of the surgeon of the 1st Arry Corps. His name is thought to have been Lannehan or McClenahan and be served at Rerecoult Areonae.

Frank E. Howes (who served with the 414th Motor Train and who was a major in the QMC) needs to learn the correct name of the surgeon of the 1st Arry Corps. His name is thought to have been Lannehan or McClenahan, and he served at Rarecourt, Argonne, France, under Gen. Liggett, Write Richard F. York, Dept. Service Officer, The American Legion, P.O. Box 3198, Honolulu, T. H.

1st Div, 16th Inf, Co C-Need to contact anyone who remembers Charles William (Bill) Kennedy in France in WWI. Write me, Mrs. W. R. McFarland, 132 W. Hillside Blvd., San Mateo, Calif. Claim pending.

1st Div, 18th Inf-In June 1954 I was treated at the dispensary in Aschaffenburg, Germany, for a sinus condition; while on maneuvers in the fall of 1954 my wrist was injured. Need to hear from anyone who recalls these events. Write me, (former cpl) Joseph A. Ventrigila, 717 Atwells Ave., Providence, R. I. Claim pending.

2nd Div, 15th Field Artillery, Battery F—One night in Oct. or Nov. 1920 at about midnight I was injured when a battery store wagon ran over me about 8 miles north of San Antonio, Tex. The wagon was drawn by 6 horses, and when one of them became sick I put my horse in on the lead team. I was hospitalized at Fort Sam Houston; both legs were bandaged from the knees up, my left hand was crushed, and two ribs were injured. I was a harness maker at the time. An Air Corps 1st Lt from De Wit, Iowa (whose name is thought to be Johnson) had the bed next to mine (he visited me in 1924 at Camp Dodge, 10wa, when I was a member of Co F, 133rd Inf). In order to establish claim, need to learn his whereabouts. Write me, Lynn Belding, YMCA, 15 N. Pennsylvania Ave. Mason City, Iowa.

24th Div, 34th Inf-While stationed at Sasebo, Japan, in 1948, I suffered a knee injury playing baseball. Need to hear from anyone who remembers that my knee was injured while playing baseball at Fort Hood, Tex., in 1950 while a member of the 42nd AlB, especially from: Lt. Schults, Terry (pitcher), Hall (pitcher), and Moore. I was catcher for both of these outfits. Write

(Continued on next page)



From where I sit by Joe Marsh

Confused "Sit"-uation

Been meaning all week to tell you about Curley Lawson's "baby-sitting" experience.

His Mrs. left him in charge, about seven p.m., with instructions not to let the children come downstairs. So Curley read his paper and whenever he heard footsteps on the staircase he ordered the culprit back to bed. Happened three or four times.

Little while later, Mrs. Miller from next door came over to inquire if Curley had seen her Sonny. "Here I am, Mom" came a voice from upstairs, "but Mr. Lawson won't let me go home."

From where I sit, jumping to conclusions like Curley did, doesn't always make for an amining story. I'm reminded of the people who without due consideration—have concluded that I'm wrong to like an occasional glass of beer. Well, to my way of thinking, that's not only intolerant . . . but, what's more, "minding" the other fellow's business is not the American way.

Goe Marsh

COMRADES IN DISTRESS

(Continued)

a man named Cox who was with me in Zon, Holland, when I was hit in the face by shrapnel and was blinded in both eyes, and who was with me in a hospital taken over by the British in Brussels, Belgium. Also need to hear from anyone who was with me or who visited me at the 125th General Hospital in England, especially from: Donald R. Olsen, Lewis Hartman, James W. Rhodes; and from R. Chase who was with me in the 125th and who may remember my going to a British hospital tor 2 days to have fragments removed from my right eye. Write me, Rohert C. Bell, P.O. Box 1239, Alamogordo, N. Mex.

112th Airhorne Sig Bn, Co B-In order to establish claim, I need to hear from: William T. White, Joseph Terek, Harold Kauble, Sgt De Nault, and Lt Sampkin (wire officer). Write me, Gordon L. Smallman, 15 Mechanics St., Ellicottville, N. Y.

38th Div, 138th Field Artillery Bn-While on Oahu in 1944. I sutlered a back injury and was

in 1944 I suffered a back injury and was treated by Capt. Crane. I now need to learn his whereabouts. Write me, Robert L. Cham-hers, Route 3, Princeton, Ky. 415th Supply Train, 452nd Motor Track Co-Need

hers, Route 3, Princeton, Ky.

415th Snpply Train, 452nd Motor Truck Co-Need to hear from anyone who recalls truck accident which occurred about July 5, 1918, at Camp Joseph E. Johnson, Jacksonville, Fla. 1 was tossed against the tailgate of a truck; my back was injured and a bone in my right hand was broken. 1 later served in France and Germany. Write me, Glenn W. Bnrris, Ward A, Veterans Hospital, Batavia, N. Y. Claim pending.

812th Amph Truck Co-While serving with this outfit m New Guinea in 1943, I became sick and was taken to the 1st Field Hospital. In order to establish claim, I need to learn the whereabouts of: 1st Lt Tellcock, 2nd Lt Anderson, 1st Lt Hilard, Lt Martin, M/Sgt Pryor (Chicago), Sgt Mayfield (Chicago), or anyone else who remembers me. 1 was a cook, and was called "Kentucky" and "Malonely." Write me, Frank H. Malone, U. S. Medical Center, PMB. 5778 P.C., Springfield, Mo.

Camp Croft, S. C., 37th Inf Tng Bn, Co A, 3rd Platoon—While taking early morning exercises on Nov. 12 or 13, 1941, 1 fell and sprained my left ankle and hurt my back. In order to establish claim, I need to hear from anyone who served with me or who recalls the incident. Write me, Joseph H. Miller, Route 3, Vernon, Ala.

Camp Forrest, Tenn., Manenver Area—Need to

dent. Write me, Joseph H. Miller, Route 3, Vernon, Ala.

Camp Forrest, Tenn., Manenver Area—Need to hear from anyone who remembers that I sulfred a back injury when I tell from a tank while on maneuvers some time between July and Sept. 1943 and that I had a heart condition at the same time; that in 1944-45 I had a kidney condition and that my feet and legs swelled; that I went for treatment to a medic who had been one of the interns who picked up outlaw John Dillinger after he was shot. Especially recall: Shears (Chicago), Fallon (Pa.), Russell (Va. or N. C.), Ray Brenan (Chicago), Iss gut Letourni (Milwaukee, Wis.). I was known as "Arky." Write me, Kimbrell K. Harrison, Box 48, Chester, Ark. Claim pending.

K. Harrison, Box 48, Chester, Ark. Claim pending.

Camp Rohinson, Ark., 67th Training Bn, Co C—In order to establish claim, I need to hear from Capt Tracy and Maj Antry and anyone who was at Camp Robinson in Dec. 1942 and who remembers me. Write me, John E. White, 105 E. 15th St., Minneapolis 3, Minn.

Camp Stewart, Ga., 27th Group, 11q & Hq Battery (AW) (AA)—I was a member of the training cadre in this outfit. My back was injured during judo courses; I was knocked out, and suffered several blackouts thereafter. In Oct. 1944 I went to Camp Gordon, Ga., where I trained Air Corps rookies for the Infantry. In Feb. 1945 I was transferred to Indiantown Gap, Pa. En route there I was forced to bail out of a B-17 over Walker, Kans., in a blizzard. In Indiantown Gap I was operated on for hernia. I was discharged Sept. 15, 1945. For 7 years I was a member of Battery C, 202nd CA (AA); I received a Dependency Discharge in 1940 and recenlisted in Mar. 1943, at which time I was assigned to Camp Stewart. Need to hear from anyone who remembers me. Write me Richard C. Risner Ward 4 Need to hear from anyone who remembers me. Write me, Richard C. Risner, Ward 4, Barnes VA Hospital, Vancouver, Wash, Claim

Barnes VA Hospital, Vancouver, Wash, Claim pending.

Fort De Russey, Honolulu, T. H., Coast Artillery, Medical Detacliment—In order to establish claim, I need to contact anyone who served with this outfit between Mar. 28, 1917, and Nov. 15, 1918, especially Capt. James H. Johnston (formerly of 2nd North St., Hillsdale, Mich.). I was a Ptc and was known as "Woody" and "Doc." Write me, Van Lee Woodruft, 397 Dayton Avc., St. Paul 2, Minn. Fort Des Moines, Iowa, 1st WAC Training Center, 3rd Regt, Receiving and Staging Bn, Co 4, 2nd Platoon—While on KP duty in late Mar. 1945 I fell off a ladder in the storeroom and hurt my back and leg. I was sent to the

dispensary (thought to have been Dispensary B), and was excused from all details, drills, and calesthenics; and did not march to mess hall or classes. I was moved from upper bunk to lower bunk. After 1 was examined at the post hospital, a medical board met in Bldg. 118 on Thursday, Apr. 5, 1945, to consider my case. Then on Apr. 18, 1945, I was discharged at the Separation Center, Fort Dix, N. J. In order to establish claim, I need to hear from anyone who remembers me. Especially recall: 2nd Lt Emily C. Cannon; Capt C. J. Crumm; Lt Pinks; Lt Mann; Col McCoskrie; Sgt Edna M. Purchase; Pvt Virginia Flora; Pvt Dorothea Briley; Pvt Edith P. Moles; Pvt Anna R. Alloway; and a doctoracptain—whose name is thought to have been Quinn. Write me, Mrs. Margaret Louise Shetler (serial no A317-509), 1740 E. 26th St., Route 81, Erie, Pa.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Developing Bn 15, Co E, Tent 19–On Aug. 10, 1918, we received too much medicine mixed with the food; 2 or 3 days later I helped carry out 3 men who were hospitalized. The next morning the corporal announced that no one was to be punished on the drill field because of having received too much medicine. Need to hear from anyone who remembers these events. Especially need to hear from Company Commander George B. Galloway. Write me, Horace C. Hogan, Acworth, Ga. Claim pending.

South Carolina Port of Eminarkation—I served as an MP in the 231st Co and the 9203rd Service Unit. While at this station I contracted an ear infection and fever. I now need to hear from anyone who remembers this fact. Write ne, Ralph R. Bricker, Box 343-5, Hawthorne, Nev. Claim pending.

Navv

Ist Marine Div, 1st Amphibian Tractor Bn, Guadalcanal and Camp Balcombe, Victoria, Anstralia—In order to establish claim, I need to contact: Dr. Newell Ney (Calif.); Warrant Officers Bob Closson (Pa.) and Jim Galloway (Washington, D. C.); Sgt Carl R. Giampapa (N. Y.); Mess Sgt Collins; and anyone else who remembers my late husband, Joseph Chley McDonald, Jr. He served in the Marine Corps from Oct. 1, 1940, to Oct. 1, 1945; he entered the service from his birthplace, Cambridge, Mass. He received some of his training at Quantico, Va. and went overseas in June 1942; he served overseas more than a year, was wounded in the knee and had malaria. He may have been known by the nickname "Sandy" or "Mac"; he held different ratings, and was a put when discharged. When he returned to the States, he was stationed at Camp Lejeune, N. C., where he was a baker and worked in the Ammunition Co. At one time he was with the 2nd Ser Co, Ser Bn at Lejeune. Write me, Mrs. Rachel McDonald, 409 Thornton St., Union Point, Ga.

81st Seahees—In order to establish claim, I need to hear from anyone who knows of the back injury I received from being hit during the invasion of France. Also need to hear from anyone from the SS Corey who was in the hospital with me at Bethesda, Md. Write me, Willard Pugh, Pinckneyville, Ill.

Parris Island, S. C., 568th Platoon, 2nd Bn, Rctg Tr Center (USMC)—In Nov. or Dec. 1951 my ankle was injured. In order to establish claim, I need to contact anyone who recalls this injury. Write me, John D. Mancini, 20 School St. Develand Maine.

Tr Center (USMC)—In Nov. or Dec. 1951 my ankle was injured. In order to establish claim, I need to contact anyone who recalls this injury. Write me, John D. Mancini, 20 School St., Portland, Maine.

Seattle, Wash., Kitchen Mohile Unit Pier 91—In Dec. 1945 while working out of Seattle on a troop train carrying men from Seattle to New York for discharge I became ill with chest trouble. I was a cook on the troop train; my rate was Cook 3c. After I had been put to bed, several of the sailors came to see me, and the group took up a collection of approximately \$40 for me. One of the sailors who worked with me was nicknamed "Red." I was discharged Jan. 12, 1946. In order to establish claim, I need to hear from anyone who remembers me. Write me, Jesse R. Harris, R.D. 1, Fisk, Mo.

USS ABSD #6—My late husband, Edward J. Pappas, served aboard this ship in the Pacific. He had served aboard the USS San Juan until about July 1944. Write me, Mrs. Edward Pappas, 443 Catawissa Ave., Sunbury, Pa. Claim pending.

pas, 443 Catawissa Ave., Sunbury, Pa. Claim pending.
USS C-187—In order to establish proof of hospitalization after sinking of this ship on Aug. 4. 1918, I need to hear from: MM 1c Ike Windsor (Baltimore, Md.); MM 2c Spears (W. Philadelphia, Pa.); MM 2c Holt (N. H.); Radioman Spark (Waco, Tex.). Entered Portsmouth, Va., Ilospital on Aug. 5, 1918. Write me, (former MM 2c) Raebern Leo Knight, 1731 Hadlock St. SW., Atlanta, Ga.
USS SC 1267—In order to establish claim, I need to hear from anyone who recalls the accident I had in 1945 and the injury to my knee and spine. Especially need to contact P. M. McDaniels who treated me. Write me, (former GM 2c) Sam G. Murphy, 1954 Hillcrest Road,

Hollywood 28, Calif.

USS Fort Wayne—Need to contact anyone who served aboard this ship or any civilian who was working to complete the ship prior to her maiden voyage in Jan. 1919. The ship was built at Sparrows Point, Baltimore, Md. Especially recall Lt. Robinson, Ensigns Curry and Conklin. Write me, Rohert C. Hart, 800 Tuckahoe Road, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

AIP
73rd CTD-Need to hear from anyone who was with this outfit during the period Nov. 1943 to Feb. 1944 and who remembers the face and head injury suffered by Av/S (Capt) Edward Tkach. Also need to hear from the medical corps captain at the EENT Clinic at Kansas City Station Hospital who may remember Tkach. Write Eva B. Tkach, 307 W. 15th St., Minneapolis 3, Minn. Claim pending.
US Army Bureau of Aircraft Production, Pittsburgh, Pa., Office (WWI)-In order to establish claim, I need to hear from officers who were with this organization. Write me Adam F. Brusch, 327 Sunumit Ave., Reading, Pa.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

Send notices to: Outfit Reunions, The American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, New York.

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars, write person whose address is given.

Army

1st Inf, Service Co-(Sept.) James W. McDonnell, Laclede, Mo.
3rd Pioneer Inf (WWI)-(Sept.) R. F. Palmquist, 4733 Columbus Ave., Minneapolis 7, Minn.
5th Div Society of So. Cal. Camp.-(Sept.) R. A. Hickman, Post 353, The American Legion, 3765 Legion Lane, Los Angeles 39, Calif.
5th Field Sig Bn (WWI)-(Oct.) Jean L. DeCamp, 605 Locust St. Texarkana, Ark.-Tex.
7th Regt, N.Y. Post 107-(Sept.) Vernon L. Thunem, Post 107, The American Legion, 643 Park Avenue, New York 21, N. Y.
9th Armored Engr Bn-(Oct.) William O'Donnell, 104-12 104th St., Ozone Park, N. Y.
11th Airborne Div-(Oct.) 11th Airborne Div. Assn., 300 W. 43rd St., New York 36, N. Y.
11th Field Artillery-(Aug.-Sept.) William L. Minor, Sr., 1117 Woodington Road, Baltimore 29, Md.

nor, Sr., 1117 Woodington Road, Baltimore 29, Md.

12th Engrs (LR)—(Oct.) Charles A. Lieber, 3939 Magnolia Ave., St. Louis 10, Mo.

35th Engrs (WW1)—(Sept.) Fred Krahenbuhl, 3613 Benningholen Ave., Hamilton, Ohio.

40th Engr Combat Regt—(Aug.-Sept.) Gene Thorne, 1809 Oakland Ave., Cedar Falls, Iowa.

54th Pioneer Inf-(Sept.) J. R., Fitzsimons, 4005 N. Washburn Ave., Minneapolis 12, Minn.

56th CAC Regt (WW1)—(Sept.) John J. Buckley, Jr., 220 Priscilla St., Bridgeport, Conn.

66th FA Brigade (WW1)—(Nov.) Richard Martin, Box 570, R.D. 3, Tigard, Oreg.

70th Engr LP Co—(Oct.) Edward Soper, 124 Byrne Ave., Staten Island 14, N. Y.

80th FA, Battery D (WW1)—(Nov.) James Leddy, 2 Steel Ave., Annapolis, Md.

81st Div-(Oct.) Wildcat Vets Assn. Box 1947, Raleigh, N. C.

22nd Div (WW1)—(Oct.) Herman, E. Meyer, 82nd

Raleigh, N. C. 82nd Div (WW1)—(Oct.) Herman F. Meyer, 82nd Div Assn, 28 E. 39th St., New York 16, N. Y. 95th Div—(Sept.) J. G. Sitter, P.O. Box 1274. Chicago 90, 1ll. 97th Sig Bn-(Sept.) Daniel Ellerbusch, R.D. 3,

97th Sig Bil—(Sept.) Daniel Electousch, R.D. 3, Newburgh, Ind. 104th Div—(Sept.) Dr. Joseph Lynch, 5138 S. Mo-zart St., Chicago 32, Ill. 110th Engr Regt (WW1)—(Sept.) George T. Rad-dant, 1708 Baltimore Ave., Kansas City, Mo. 114th Gen Hosp (WW2)—(Sept.) J. Hobbs, R.D.

114th Gen Hosp (WW12—Gept.) 7. Recognized 16. Media, Pa.
116th Comhat Engrs—(Oct.) Donald J. Outhouse, R.D. 4. Canandaigua, N. Y.
134th MG Bn, Co B (WW1)—(Sept.) H. G. Weals, Mingo Junction, Ohio.
137th Inf, Co B—(Sept.) Floyd A. McGehe, Holton Fans

137th Inf, Co B-(Sept.) Floyd A. McGehe, Holton, Kans.
137th Inf, Co K (WW1)-(Sept.) George G. Meeske, 506 Maple St., Coffeyville, Kans.
139th FA (WW1)-(Oct.) Floyd Enos, 1928 S. Harrison St., Fort Wayne, Ind.
146th FA, Battery F (WW1)-(Nov.) L. J. Cramer, 208 W. 26th Ave., Spokane, Wash.
157th Inf, Co G-(Sept.) Vernon Reyer, c/o Post Office, Longmont, Colo.
201st MP Co-(Sept.) Harry R. Lukens, 3000 Morningside Dr., Camp Hill. Pa.
211th CA (AA) Regt-(Sept.) Joseph C. Devine, 1st Corps Cadet Armory, 105 Arlington St., Boston, Mass.
309th FA-(Nov.) Pat Ryan, 114 Ridge Road East, Rochester 21, N. Y.

314th FS Bn-(Nov.) C. J. Warley, Hotel Sheridan, Minneapolis 3, Minn.
32nd FA Regt (WWI)-(Sept.) L. B. Fritsch, P.O. Box 324, Hamilton, Ohio.
324th FA (WWI)-(Sept.) L. D. Crevistom, 1741 Merrick Road, Columbus 8, Ohio.
327th FA (WWI)-(Sept.) Charles A. Campbell, 407 S. Cherokee St., Taylorville, Ill.
32nd Inf-(Sept.) Ollie J. Haag, 771 Chalker St., Akron 10, Ohio.
33th Engr Regt, Co F-(Sept.) R. E. Simmons, 18 Glenbeck Ave., Dayton 9, Ohio.
351st Inf, MG Co (WWI)-(Sept.) Henry J. Reinders, Mallard, Iowa.
511th Engr Light Ponton Co-(Oct.) Harry Lang, 392 N. 8th St., Paterson 2, N. J.
536 Ord HM Co, Tank (WW2)-(Sept.) Bayard W. Peabody, 6 Forest St., Baldwinville, Mass.
640th Tank Destroyer Bn-(Oct.) James H. Pittenger, 4441 Edison Ave., Sacramento 21, Calif.
724th Ry Operating Bn (WW2)-(Sept.) Edward J. Zimel, 2064 65th Ave., Philadelphia 38, Pa.
775th FA Bn, Battery B-(Sept.) Walter Carroll, 1601 Johnson Ave., Anderson, Ind.
Evac Hosp #9 (WWI)-(Sept.) Harold P. King, P.O. Box 186, Lincoln, Nebr.
Los Angeles MP Organization, Service Command Unit 4910-(Oct.) Curtis E. Lord, 400-B Baldwin Ave., Chickasaw, Ala.
Natl Organization of World War Nurses-(Sept.) Ethel M. Redfield, 14 Country Club Drive, Northfield, N. J.

Navy

6th Seabees-(Oct.) James S. Trainer, Steelville,

Mo.
62nd Seabees—(Sept.) Dick Winans, 9979 Berwyn,
Detroit 39, Mich.
Natl Yeomen F—(Sept.) Mrs. Etta Zeh, 26870
Dapplegray Lane, Rolling Hills, Calif.
USS Nevada—(Nov.) W. E. Larsen, 8011 San
Dimas Circle, Buena Park, Calif.
USS San Juan—(Oct.) Tom Falloon, 66 Carleton
Terrace, Cresskill, N. J.
USS Saratoga—(Oct.) H. G. Zinnecker, 4735 Graywood Ave., Long Beach 11, Calif.

Air

1st Air Service Mechanics Regt, Company 6 (AEF) (Oct.) Edwin Lord, 11 Otis St., Everett 49.

—(Oct.) Edwin Lord, 11 Otis St., Everett 49.
Mass.

18th Air Depot Group, Hq & Hq Sqdn—(Oct.)
William Payette, R.D. 6, Marion, Ohio.
30th Depot Repair Sqdn (those who live in the
East)—(Sept.) Raymond Kindle, 26 Evelyn Ave.,
Amsterdam, N. Y.

138th Aero Sqdn (WWI)—(Sept.) Joe Lafond, 4248
Washington Blvd., Chicago 24, Ill.
444th Bomb Group, 778th Bomb Sqdn—(Oct.) T. A.
Libuda, 9 Main St., Southbridge, Mass.
Army Air Transport Command, Hump Pilots—
(Sept.) Stewart T. Peet, 310-12 First National
Bldg., Ann Arbor, Mich.

THE AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

JUNE 30, 1956

ASSETS

Cash on hand and on deposit\$ 206,160.36
Receivables
Inventories 501,818.22
Invested Funds 1,455,703.60
Trust Funds:
Overseas Graves Decoration
Trust Fund\$ 256,198.37
Employees Retirement
Trust Fund 2,055,123,73 2,311,322.10
Real Estate
Furniture and Fixtures,
less Depreciation 210,805.26
Deferred Charges 85,220.88
\$5,948,541.00

LIABILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUE AND NET WORTH

Current Liabilities \$ 403,241.52	
Funds restricted as to use 44,384.47	
Deferred Income 1,032,731.11	
Trust Funds:	
Overseas Graves Decoration	
FF 1 73 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	

Trust Fund ... \$ 256,198.37

Employees Retirement
Trust Fund ... 2,055,123.73 2,311,322.10

Net Worth: Reserve Fund\$ Restricted Fund ... 19,036.80 978,243.65 Real Estate 978 Reserve for Washington 18.529.37

Building eserve for Reha-bilitation 371,821.61 Reserve for Child

Welfare 8.143.17 \$1,419,626.90

Unrestricted Capital 737,234.90 2,156,861.80

\$5.948.541.00

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LaSalle Extension University, A Correspondence Institution

-(Continued from page 17)-

so elated. Then the fascination comes, that emotion held over from the many thousands of years and once so valuable to the animal existence, dormant and unfelt until prodded forth with a situation calling for full and final emergency.

The turn gets tighter, you feel the buffeting that margins a high-speed stall but you aren't afraid of the stall. You see his wings shudder and know he is also on the verge of a stall; if he does he will snap into a spin. Those before you have briefed you on this. Now is the time and you force your hand over. against the pull of the turn to the flap control. Some unseen hand wallops your plane on its belly, and you are leading to the inside of the turn. You wonder that he still tries to outturn you because you think he should be wise to the performance capacities of both his own and your airplane. But still he stays; still he turns. You expect him to dive-he has the acceleration advantage-and you are almost hoping that he will. Then the fascination returns and you feel in your hand the grips of the wheel with its triggers for the forefingers shaped to fit the smallest and the brawniest of hands equally well, like the grips of the frontier sixgun that made every man the same size. Perhaps the Western gunfighter felt this same fascination when he walked out into a dusty street to meet an ad-

The gunsight ring of light, like a halo sitting out in space, begins to sweep through the black form. You hold tighter on your turn and begin to lead with your sight. Your heart is pounding like a steam rivet hammer when you squeeze the triggers; the fascination possesses you like some hypnotic power.

He gives up the turn and levels out. You know you have scored a hit. The fascination still holds; you are on his tail, his wings spread outside each margin of your sight. You squeeze again on the triggers and hold. A dirty yellow and black cloud billows around you, and you are sure some unknown force has blown you to bits. Then it's gone and you are still flying. There is the smoke- and fire-draped Messerschmitt winding in a screwlike path going down. You realize you have conquered an enemy. The cloud was him, being blown to pieces from your guns, and you had passed through it.

A look around now—a good, searching look. You are alone in the sky. You don't know where the others are, either friend or enemy. Altitude 18,000. You have come down from 35,000. The earphones in your helmet have been popping with chatter; the others in your

flight have been amply occupied. The signal is weaker now and not so busy, but you do notice and hear for a minute, "That's a P-47, stupid!" "All right 38—you s.o.b.—you shot me up, now escort me home!" "I thought you were a 190—I'm sorry—I'll stay with you." No, it's not you, but you wonder if one of your outfit made the blunder. You know it has happened before and that it will happen again.

You reduce the power settings to cruising. The perspiration has soaked the flannel of the electric suit; you forgot to turn the rheostat down before the fight—but who would have thought of that anyway? you reason. Your mouth is dry, metallic, and mucky. You reach for the canteen and unsnap the oxygen mask.

There are scattered white blobs of cumulus below and the more shadowed white of snow-covered peaks in the mountains, but the green spread under the starboard wing is a larger valley than anything you had noticed coming in. You search again the overbrightness of the sky overhead and around you, then decide on a compass heading and hope soon to get a radio fix to find out where you are. Now you have to sweat out the gasoline supply for home base. This you know can be a real threat. You change the power settings to maximum economy, and synchronize the props. You are glad they are both turning, and that's a good thing about P-38's, you decide - two fans. And they are both still turning, but you know many who have gone home on one when the other was shot up. A real good feature, and you believe all airplanes should have two engines to give that confidence.

The perspiration has dried, and you are cold. You begin to shake and search for that feeling of triumph because that's how you wanted it, the way you asked for it. Now you have killed and it is not for you to judge whether it is right or wrong, but you must have an opinion. You must believe it is one way or the other. You can't be a disinterested party any longer and you can't condemn those who kill because you have now joined them.

You remember the first bird you killed with a slingshot. You were 12 years old then. There had been several slingshots, but none that were very good. It was hard to find good rubber. Most of the old inner tubes were badly rotted before you could get a strip from them. You had a good stock though from a hickory tree. It was well-shaped and well-seasoned, even worn slick from the hands. When Mr. Kennedy had that blowout on his Durant, he was so mad he threw the tube in a ditch.

You saw it when it happened, and when you asked him if you could have it, he said, "you can have the whole damned car." You knew he didn't mean that, but the inner tube was good red rubber and made excellent bands for slingshots.

It took a lot of practice before you succeeded in killing the bird. The rock made a thumping sound when it hit him, the same as it did on cucumbers. The bird was still flapping around after it hit the ground and kept turning around on one leg. You would have given a million dollars then if you hadn't done it and the bird could be back up in the tree the way he was before. You put water on his head and prayed that he would be all right again. But he died. You felt awful. You knew then that you could never kill anything. You wanted to be the best slingshot artist, but you could never kill anything. You knew then that some people were called "chickenhearted" because they couldn't kill. You wouldn't admit it but you knew you were chickenhearted and suffered every time anything got hurt.

But that was a long time ago, and you hadn't killed anything since. You loved guns but you didn't use them for hunting. Today you have killed a man. You wonder what sort of fellow he could have been. Chances are you could have been great friends under different circumstances. You would have had a lot in common: he was a flyer and he loved airplanes the same as you do. That would have been enough to share as a common interest, and you know you had no hatred for him. You only hate his ideology and any ideology that enslaves the mind, that doesn't leave it free to choose. You can't hate him for having believed as he did because you know any ideology has that power to capture the faith and belief of any man if all other knowledge is kept from him every minute of his life and he is not allowed to achieve a wisdom of thinking. Then the ability to reason and to accept and reject he will never know. But you can't hate him for that.

You didn't know that you could kill a man but now there is no doubt any longer. You know if you live you will kill others and you will be Red Leader, that there will be strafing attacks where you will kill by the hundreds just by a squeeze of the trigger. And some day it will be over, then you will not think of it any more. But you won't forget it and you won't want to forget it. But you will try not to think of it too often, nor for too long at one time because you will begin to get nervous, your hands will shake and you will know why, but you can't explain. THE END -(Continued from page 15)-

crease the rate of their occupational license tax without adversely affecting local economic development.

"Our large cities have adopted, in most cases, all the selected license taxes available to them, and most towns have levied all those which are feasible in each particular case. In many instances, of course, these selected license taxes are not practicable in a small community.

"For example, tobacco sales may be so small that the return from a municipal tobacco tax would not be worth while. As another example, many small municipalities have no theatres and therefore have no basis for an admissions tax. Where these taxes are levied by municipalities their rates are restricted by overlapping State and Federal Taxes,

"While a general sales tax has been levied by a few municipalities, it is highly regressive and most municipal officials are reluctant to adopt it. Their reluctance is again increased by the fact that the State already levies a three percent sales tax."

What's bad for Alabama is bad for the country as a whole, yet Mr. Reid's summary applies with some modifications to towns and cities throughout America. In their hunger for revenue, our City Fathers now seldom go singly to Big Government for relief. They travel in packs.

North Carolina's 284 cities and towns, for instance, have formed a State association and move as a unit. Hundreds of municipalities in other States have done likewise. These State associations, in turn, are members of a national organization, the American Municipal Association, the better to meet their problems. That organization maintains legislative headquarters at Washington and research headquarters at Chicago. There are 12,000 American municipalities in its membership.

As the City Fathers have been compelled to get bail from their State Governments, the latter, in turn, have come to turn more and more to Washington. As a consequence, American Government today is no longer a financial trilogy. Federal, State, and local funds are scrambled in a welter of sharings, loans, and grants.

This condition was spawned in the days of the Great Depression and nur-

tured by two world wars. Its first faint beginnings, however, antedate the big wars when Uncle Sam of necessity squeezed State and local governments out of the money markets. When the squeeze ended and the Great Depression had terminated in World War II, both States and municipalities knew their way to the Federal Treasury.

After World War II the States and localities demanded improvements and comforts denied them during the conflict. They went on a spending spree which still continues. They found Uncle Sam had taken over the chief sources of revenue. Money was tight; Uncle Sam was of necessity hogging tax moneys; so they went to Uncle Sam.

In 1925 Governor Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland denounced the Federal Government for "kickbacks" to the States amounting to \$95 million. These were in the forms of loans and grants, chiefly the latter.

In 1955, according to the annual report of Secretary of the Treasury George Humphrey, the Federal Government kicked back to the States in grants approximately \$4.6 billion under 92 separate headings. And virtually

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every kickback had a bureau of its own to administer it. Tens of thousands of Federal employees are so engaged. The big grants are conditioned upon States and localities matching Federal dollars to varying degrees.

Thus the double squeeze is on: The Federal Government for tax money to meet its defense and other needs including \$4.6 billion of grants; and the States for their own expanded needs plus matching money for the Federal grants. For the City Fathers the tax cupboard is practically bare.

Bureaucracy at Washington and State capitals came to full flower, fertilized by tax funds inaccessible to local governments. Under the new order, Washington decrees, for instance, the pattern and details of doles paid 5,000,000 persons on State and local relief roles. Conform to that pattern, says Washington, or you will get no funds from the Federal Treasury.

The manimoth new highway program affords another illustration. The Federal Government under the new law will take more than \$4.5 billion a year in taxes from highway users alone; it will kick back to States and municipalities about \$3.5 billion annually.

Obviously our highway needs call for a top authority to coordinate them. The need was recognized by Congress when it authorized its first highway grant to the States. It set up a small bureau in the Department of Agriculture in 1916 to direct the spending. Chief concern was that interstate roads connect; Federal restrictions otherwise were few.

Today not a State, town, or village in the country can construct a furlong of roadway with the help of Federal aid unless it first submits its plans to Washington and has them approved. And restrictions are so numerous and wordy that even a Philadelphia lawyer would be put to it to interpret them.

To get its huge spendings, the Federal Government has invaded every field of taxation except one. The lone exception, forbidden to Uncle Sam by the Constitution, is a direct property tax. In recent years there has been talk from time to time at Washington of pressing for an amendment to remove this lone barrier.

The States have followed the Federal Government into these tax fields, In 1942, according to the Census Bureau, the 48 States collected \$3.9 billion in taxes. In 1954 the amount was \$11 billion; for fiscal '55 it was nearly \$11.6 billion. In 13 years, the States have tripled their taxes.

State and Federal Governments in fiscal '55 collected approximately \$80 billion in taxes, about 30 percent of national income.

Where did that leave the City

"Less than a quarter of a century ago," a Presidential Commission reported to Congress June 30, 1955, "local governments were collecting more taxes than National and State Governments combined-in 1932, 53 percent of the total. Now local governments collect only 12 percent of all tax revenues."

The report was made after 18 months of intensive study by the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, a group of 25 members which included five Senators, five Representatives, five Governors, three Cabinet members, and



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AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

others outstanding in public life.

"In 1932," the report continued, "local property tax collections were \$4.2 billion. During the depression they remained fairly constant. Since World War II they have climbed steadily to a new high of "9 billion, but in relation to national income they remain below

the prewar ratio.'

Thus the local property tax remains the bulwark of the Old Honse Town. But the States, according to the Census Bureau, have invaded even that field. In 1953 they collected \$380 million. Of the \$11 billion collected in local taxes that year, nearly 80 percent came from the local property tax.

High duplicate taxation by Federal and State Governments has barred the City Fathers completely or nearly so from levies on sales, gross receipts, incomes, motor fuels, alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, insurance, public utilities, and other items.

The City Fathers are likewise prevented from increasing substantially their license fees on certain items, notably liquor, on which the States collected \$1.7 billion in 1954 as compared with \$708 million in 1942.

Nevertheless, a few municipalities have edged into the preempted fields.

In four States - Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, and Missouri-certain cities, towns, and school districts (the latter in Pennsylvania alone) impose a tax on individual incomes. In 1955, according to Robert A. Sigafoos in his book, The Municipal Income Tax, 163 towns and cities levied the tax at rates ranging from one-half of 1 percent to 11/4 percent. Philadelphia, with the lastnamed rate, collected more than \$48 million, tops for any community.

State constitutions prohibit municipal income taxation in Florida, Idaho, Louisiana, Maryland, and Tennessee. Minnesota and New York permit such taxes. In the other States no laws sanctioning such levies are on the books.

Nearly all cities levy a tax on liquor, but here the two Big Governments have skimmed the cream. Many cities levy a local tax on cigarettes, a triple impost. Some City Fathers have adopted a general sales tax levy. Others have gone to their filling stations and reluctantly slapped a small local tax on gasoline. Others require residents to buy city tags for their cars.

Combined, these fall far short of municipal needs. Says the American Municipal Association in a recent bulletin:

"Lancaster, Pennsylvania, began collecting city admission taxes. Auburn, New York, and Yuma, Arizona, adopted a city sales tax. Mobile, Alabama, imposed a new gasoline tax. Residents of Union City, Tennessee, began paying a garbage collection assessment.'

The creeping poverty of local governments has been sped by a tremendous surge of population from farms to urban communities. Says the Commission on Intergovernment Relations:

"In 1790, 19 persons lived on farms for every one who lived in a town. Today (1955) the farm population is less than one-sixth of the total, and two persons out of every three live in urban areas.

"Cities need water supply and sewage disposal, police and fire protection, zoning and building and sanitary codes, street paving and lighting, mass transportation and off-street parking, libraries, parks, schools and the like.

In their tax starvation, some cities tax practically everything, license virtually all activities. Washington, D. C., is one. Although it receives a \$20 million grant from the Federal Government-utterly inadequate, as Uncle Sant owns half the real estate in the city-Commissioners are so hard pressed that recently they have taxed bread and other foodstuffs. And they have imposed license fees of \$1 to \$2,500 on all business, affecting 30 entire groups. Besides taking over local tax fields, Uncle Sam and the States have taken over some of the choicest city and town properties, on which local taxes formerly were collected. According to the General Services Administration, the Federal Government owns more than 75,000 valuable pieces of improved real estate in American cities. These are tax exempt, off bounds to the City Fathers.

In some cases Uncle Sam pays "in lieu of taxes," These cases each require an Act of Congress, Wichita, Kans. for instance, lost from its tax rolls property taken over by the Government for an Air Force base. For years Wichita sought to have Congress authorize a payment in lieu of taxes and only this year succeeded in obtaining an authorized payment of \$250,000. Sometimes even an Act of Congress fails to get relief. The President vetoed the Wichita relief bill, citing a discrepancy in the amount involved and adding that, anyhow such selective payments generally are unwise. Wichita will have to try again, and if it does, for a smaller sum.

The Government at Washington isn't hot for payments to cities and towns "in lieu of taxes" on such property. Testifying last April before a Senate Committee considering bills to authorize such payments, Robert E. Merriam, Assistant to the Budget Director, estimated that these payments would cost the Government from \$205 million to \$250 million a year. Maybe so, but it would mean that much money for the City Fathers.

"We cannot support," Mr. Merriam said, "and we are confident Congress does not wish to undertake a commitment of such great magnitude, in the absence of a clear and compelling evidence that it is fully required to re-

store equity and achieve justice."

The great majority of Washington's bureaucrats, however, are sympathetic toward the City Fathers. They try to help. But there are however many exceptions. The general rule adopted is that the beneficiary must "do as we say." A few cocky little bureaucrats ride this rule hard and are arbitrary and obnoxious. They can be as tough as the devil, and occasionally they are. Nor are they confined to Washington; State capitals have their quota.

What's the answer to the dollar shortage of our City Fathers?

So far, none has been found. A couple of alternatives, however, have been suggested. One, an indirect hint, has been made by the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

"The local map of the United States," says the Commission, "discloses a maze of 109,000 governmental units, many of them overlapping.

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Suite 114 Hammond Bldg., Maplewood, New Jersey

"This figure includes some 3,000 counties, 17,000 incorporated municipalities, 17,000 towns and townships, and 12,000 special districts. It is not uncommon for the same area to be served by a municipality, a school district, a county and one or more special districts.

"A considerable number of metropolitan areas embrace over 100 separate local government units."

Maybe, as the Commission hints, there is too much local government. Maybe the City Fathers would do well, in some cases, to follow the prevailing vogue of big business and merge. In the solidly built Maryland suburbs of Washington, for instance, there are probably a score of towns and cities separated only by a surveyor's line. They could unite, if they willed, into a single municipality with a single set of City Fathers and with unified services to meet the needs of all. If so, they would constitute a city of several hundred thousand persons.

Would they fare better then? If not, they certainly would be unable to unscramble.

An alternative comes from a different quarter.

This is the proposal embodied in the Reed-Dirksen bill, the Mason bill, and others before Congress. These call for submitting to the States for ratification a proposed amendment to the Constitution limiting in peacetime the extent to

which Congress may tax individual and corporate incomes, thereby slapping a spending ceiling over free-spending Congress.

Details of the bills vary but the purpose is unswervingly single. The push for this brake on Congress dates back to 1939 when the American Taxpayers' Association of Washington, D. C., handed Representative Emanuel Celler a bill which he introduced "by request." The bill—technically it was a joint resolution—called for an amendment to the Constitution to limit Federal income and estate taxes to 25 percent in peacetime.

Thereafter approximately 30 States petitioned Congress to submit the proposed amendment. Under Article V of the Constitution Congress is required to submit an amendment when the legislature of two-thirds of the States petition. The petitions have fallen short of the two-thirds (32 States) by only a small number, but several legislatures later rescinded their petitions.

Such was the genesis of the drive to limit the Federal income tax. In the ensuing years approximately 300 local, State, and national associations and organizations have endorsed the general objective, although differing as to details. Largest of these, perhaps, is the National Association of Manufacturers. It favors a limitation of 35 percent in peacetime.

What would you do if you were told

authoritatively that you would have to spend less money or else? That is exactly the way Congress reacted.

As the pleasant matter stands now, Congress may tax incomes without limit. It can tax the shirt off one's back and there would be no court to forbid it. In fact, during World War II, big incomes were taxed for a two-year period at more than 100 percent. That was the "forgiveness" era when pay-asyou-go taxation succeeded the paynext-year formula for individual income taxes.

Individual income taxpayers then were "forgiven" one year's tax—on condition that they pay one-fourth of it over a two-year period. When that one-fourth was added to the heavy tax imposed on the largest income, it exceeded the income itself!

Congress has power to tax incomes whatever it pleases and naturally is unwilling to surrender the power. Consequently, the proposed amendment to the Constitution has never been submitted to the States. Nor is there now any early prospect that it will be submitted.

Possibly it could offer a slim hope to the City Fathers. Possibly not. But one thing seems certain as our towns and cities scratch gravel: Until there is a change of policy, the Old Home Town must continue to look to Washington and to its State capital for relief.

THE END

HOW TO UNDERSTAND A WOMAN

(Continued from page 21)

listening distractedly to a sound from upstairs instead. "Wasn't that the children?" she asks, slicing smack into the point of Bill's yarn. "No!" he snaps and for heaven's sake wouldn't she please pay some attention to him for a change and stop being so preoccupied with the kids and doesn't she think he counts for something around the house! A guy, he goes on, doesn't jump at every cry or the suspicion of one from the kids and he doesn't see why a woman should either. Fellows like Bill get all righteous and scholarly, pointing out the psychologists warn against overprotecting children. They may even get jealous and stew inwardly with resentment at what they think is playing second fiddle. But guys like Bill should neither stew nor bellow, but understand that nurturing of life is one of a woman's most basic drives. This goes deep and a man may never feel it. But he should understand nonetheless.

Psychologists have discovered another curious quirk about women and babies. If a husband doesn't go through the time-honored nervous motions while taking his wife to the hospital, if he doesn't chain-smoke, pace the floor,

and chew his nails, the woman feels (a) he doesn't really want the baby, (b) he cares less about his wife. Says Margaret Blair Johnstone, a nationally famous pastor and marriage counselor: "Many a wife never forgives a husband if he doesn't show outwardly his anxiety and fear." Now, floor-pacing was called for back in the days when childbirth was risky, but medical science has long since eliminated the dangers. Yet this strange feminine reaction still persists. So be guided.

4. Her attitude toward your job. Take the case of a fellow we'll call Dan. an accountant who just bought a pleasant little suburban home outside of Chicago for his small family. Dan is fairly happy but grumbles often about what he calls a "lack of cooperation" on the part of his wife toward his work. He works frequently on weekends, and whenever he does his wife gives him the tight-lip routine and the cold all-right-if-youmust attitude. Says Dan: "This burns me. I don't want to give up my weekends, but that's the only way we can get the new car and the new coat she wants. Ah, the only reason she beefs is that she wants me around to do the

chores and help her with the kids. Maybe she's got a point, but my work is more important."

What Dan doesn't understand is that the new car and the coat are actually far less important to his wife than having her family around her. Dan is away from home most of the week; his wife looks forward to his presence and companionship on weekends. Sure, he feels his growing business is mighty important, but the oneness of the family, the togetherness, the feeling of people she loves around her and with her means a great deal more. So perhaps now you might understand why the little woman greets your announcements of overtime with something less than unmitigated joy. The dough is welcome, sure. But you are more welcome, in person.

Let's probe further into this no man's land and see what other mysteries might be solved. A logical outgrowth of a woman's abiding interest in people, according to noted sociologist Dr. Judson T. Landis of the University of California, is that she applies virtually everything to herself.

One psychologist hit this point squarely on the button with the follow-

ing illustration: If a man should be asked where he got the meat he was eating, he would interpret the question literally and give the name of the butcher. But if a woman were asked the same question, she would immediately see it another way and at once ask: "Why? What's the matter with it?"

See? A woman takes things personally. In an illuminating report not long ago, the Research Institute of America tried to tell business executives the right and wrong ways of handling female employees. Said the institute: "A woman tends to see almost everything



"You'll have to take it very easy — that's a self-winding watch, I hope —"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

in terms of herself. For example, when you are discussing her work, a woman is more likely to think you are discussing her. It's a rare woman who realizes that you can consider her work separate and apart from her as a person."

Thus women are sensitive and possessive, and a good deal of trouble could be avoided if more men were more keenly attuned to this sensitivity.

Take, for instance, male wisecracks about a woman's housework. A guy, let's say, makes what he considers a real funny joke in public about his wife's cooking. One fellow did just that in my neighborhood not long ago and his wife didn't speak to him for a week, "Heck,' the young husband said, "it was just a gag. I didn't really mean it." Sure he didn't. Neither did he realize that a woman's world is wrapped up in her household and a jocular reference to her inability to handle same is treading on very dangerous ground. There was something else too: What would the other women who heard the crack think? Maybe they actually believed the man was in earnest and thus her prestige would be lowered.







One psychologist adds it up this way: If all the TV comics, cartoonists, and joke writers for the movies would only kill all their so-called comical references to a woman and her housework, the morale of wives in this country would zoom overnight. This goes for husbands

This personalizing habit, Dr. Judson Landis points out, is really at the root of a good deal of in-law trouble. When a girl gets herself wed, she wants to take over as the sole feminine influence in her man's life—but she soon learns that she has a battle on her hands. There are other females, such as the guy's mother and sisters, who also have a personal interest in him and his welfare and who have no intention of relinquishing same simply because he's gone off and gotten married.

One young wife was irritated to tears, a marriage counselor told me, because her husband's sister insisted on coming to her house every Wednesday to fix his favorite chicken dish. "Mac loves it so," she'd tell his wife, "and ever since mother passed on, I promised myself I'd see to it he gets it." Mac, poor male, made the big mistake of slobbering over the chicken, yum-yunming all over the place, and just couldn't understand why his wife gave him the monosyllabic treatment every time.

If there is an in-law problem then, authorities say, a man could do a lot toward alleviating it by realizing he's a big boy now, putting his foot down and refusing to be babied any more by mom and sisters. Showing his wife he's on her side, from here on in, goes a long way toward establishing marital harmony. "Emotional maturity" is the key and, as Dr. Paul Landis puts it, this kind of growing up "consists in part in being able to shift deepest emotional attachment from the parents to the mate."

Now let's move on. A woman, we've seen, is vitally interested in people and she takes things personally. She is also a lot more emotional than a man. Surveys have shown that women weep easier than men in movies, respond more quickly to physical and mental stimuli, have more nervous habits, and go to psychiatrists oftener than men.

British sociologist John Fitzsimmons sums it up admirably this way: "Man can walk alone and is often content to walk alone, finding his satisfaction in his work and his sense of achievement. A woman needs for her emotional satisfaction another person, be it husband, child or lover, to whom she can attach and devote herself.

"A failure to recognize this is fraught, on the man's part, with any number of dangers. In woman's every relation with others, from the impersonal employer-worker situation to the highly personal business of love-making, her

emotions are engaged. Ignorance of this, or failure to take it into account, can often produce a crisis."

Therefore:

1. Don't beef that the little woman is "too romantic." Sure she is; it's her nature. So play up to it with the usual—the gifts, attentions and what-have you. All one fellow did was scribble "I love you" on a paper napkin and pass it over his kids' heads to his wife at the dinner table. A ten-carat diamond couldn't have boosted her morale more.

2. Never, but never, take a woman for granted, if you've been married one year or 50. This can be sudden death to a romance or a big cold spot in a marriage. Women, the experts say, live only for two things—to be needed and to be loved.

3. Never stop praising. The need for this, too, is part of feeling wanted. During World War II, plant supervisors were amazed at the different reactions to praise of male and female employees. A little verbal pat on the back and girl workers would strain themselves to the breaking point for the boss. Not so the boys.

Move now to the final bit of knowledge all men should possess about women. In many ways, it is the most significant factor of all. It's this:

Women are basically insecure. They do not control their own destinies. They must rely upon men for their support, their happiness, the fulfillment of all their needs.

In other words, an important-perhaps the most important-part of a woman's job is getting and holding a man, and she begins her planning and her worrying early. For example, 5,500 high school seniors were polled not long ago on the problems in boy-girl relations which bothered them most. Only 23 percent of the lads were concerned about marriage, but almost 60 percent of the girls admitted they were already worried about making good marriages.

It figures. The population, unfortunately, is not divided equally so that there is a man available for every woman. In many States the supply of eligible males is low and dwindling. A woman knows this. She also knows that there is tremendous competition around to get a man and to keep him once she's got him. Thus, because of the importance of the goal, she feels justified in doing anything to achieve it.

And now a few things may become clear.

It is easier to understand, for example, why a woman is fickle, deceitful, even catty and jealous. She's the tigress protecting her young, the eagle guarding her nest. "No one should be surprised," says Dr. Popenoe, "if women do not behave as nien do, particularly when

_Zone___State_

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they are dealing with men." No one should be surprised, he means, if they pull out the stops and use every trick in the book. They are fighting for a home, children, love, and happiness. They are fighting for security, emotional as well as economic. They are fighting to get the protection of a male. To reach the goal, they will use any weapon they feel is useful.

And it's easier to understand why a woman resents a man's constant devotion to sports, either the watching kind or the playing kind. It isn't only because she would rather have you around the house to do the chores—it goes deeper. Dr. Rose N. Franzblau, a New York psychologist and lecturer, explains it this way:

"A woman sees in sports a definite rival for her love and affection. When a man goes all-out for sports, devoting his complete attention and interest to it, she is reminded of the time he was wooing her and when all this interest and passion was directed at her. She feels jealous, left out."

Dr. Fink agrees and adds: "Frequently, a woman will come to hate any symbol of the sport which has, in a real sense, stolen her man from her. The sight of a golf club, for example, or a tennis racket, can send her into a rage. It is the same kind of hostility a man sometimes feels when a baby comes. The mother lavishes attention upon the infant and the husband develops a jealous feeling that the baby has usurped his place in his wife's affections."

The female is a strange, complex sort of creature; but a generous dose of understanding, plus a helping of appreciation, can unravel a lot of the complexity. Ever stop to think that:

She complains that she's just too tired

to see a movie or even go next door to visit the neighbors—yet she'll sit up night after night at the bedside of a sick child.

She takes to her bed with a sick headache and insists on Novocain to have a tiny cavity drilled — yet she'll go through the nausea of pregnancy and the pain of childbirth again and again, and willingly.

She'll blister your ears with a bawling out for something you probably didn't do—but she won't close her eyes in sleep until she hears you arrived safely in the strange city on that business trip.

She'll nag you about your gargantuan appetite and insist you eat watercress and carrots for the next two weeks—but she'll argue like fury with the butcher because she doesn't think the meat he gave her is good enough for you.

She'll listen to you beef about your job and about how the boss is a miserable skinflint who expects you to do the work of three men—but she won't peep to you that she puts in roughly an 80-hour week as cook, laundress, housekeeper, maid, nurse, part-time chauffeur, budget director, social secretary, dietician, and in complete charge of the children, not to mention guardian of her husband's health and happiness. And no wife ever asked time and a half for overtime.

When you come right down to it, few wives want any more than to catch a faint little gleam every now and then in their husbands' eyes. A gleam of romantic interest? That too, of course. But most important of all, a gleam of understanding.

Give it a try. It'll pay off in richer dividends than you ever suspected.

THE END



"Now see here, Tintle — it's things like this that give progressive education a black eye."

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-(Continued from page 19)-

tually, physically, or otherwise inferior. Many of these charges—all of which are utterly false—emanate from sources of professional racism, xenomania, and nativist hatred, but are adopted by dupes and disseminated in abysmal ignorance of the true basis of our national origins quota system. Some of the opponents of our national origins—and consequently of our national origins quota system—have been historically and traditionally opposed to all restrictions in our immigration laws.

Our national origins quota system, established under the Immigration Act of 1924, allocates to the mother country of each of our foreign national origins groups an immigration quota of one-sixth of one percent of the number of our people in each group. This is an invariable and exact mathematical formula applicable to the quotas of all groups, subject only to the exception that no country's quota shall be less than 100 immigrants annually.

If some countries have larger or smaller quotas than others this is only because such countries have made different contributions to the foreign national origins of our people. The basic policy and underlying purpose of the national origins quota system is to give each of our foreign national origins groups its fair share—no more and no less—of the annual volume of permissible quota immigrants for its mother country. Those who object to our national origins quota system obviously disapprove the national origins of our people. When they attack our quota system, their cat pops out of the bag.

Our national origins quota system is like a mirror held up before the American people. As the various proportions of our foreign national origins groups are reflected in the mirror the quotas are computed in accordance with that reflection. The opponents of the system manifestly do not look into the mirror with satisfaction, as there they must see themselves as the minority they are among all of our people.

An interesting commentary on the national origins quota system is exemplified in the position of The New York Times, the favorite mouthpiece of those who now seek to discredit that system. On March 1, 1924, when the legislation embodying the national origins quota system was approaching a decision in Congress, that newspaper stated editorially:

"In formulating a permanent policy two considerations are of prime importance. The first is that the country has a right to say who shall and who shall not come in. It is not for any forcign country to determine our immigration policy. The second is that the basic for restriction must be chosen with a view not to the interest of any group or groups in this country, whether racial or religious, but rather with a view to the country's best interests as a whole. The great test is assimilability. Will the newcomers fit into the American life readily? Is their culture sufficiently akin to our own to make it possible for them easily to take their place among us? There is no question of 'superior' or 'inferior' races, or of 'Nordics,' or of prejudice, or racial egotism. Certain groups not only do not fuse easily, but consistently endeavor to keep alive their racial distinctions when they settle among us. They perpetuate the 'hyphen' which is but another way of saying that they seek to create foreign blocs in our midst.'

It was on this basis that our national origins quota system was approved by Congress a few weeks later. The system has been in operation more than a quarter of a century, and it has worked well during that time. On the other

Chaplain's Corner

By Rabbi ROBERT I. KAHN,

Congregation Emanu El Chaplain, Post 391, Houston, Tex.

Lord, God of Hosts, Thou art the strength of all who trust in Thee. In days of old, when the warriors of Israel did faint and fall, the sight of Moses lifting his arms to Thee renewed their courage and revived their spirits. So may our faith in Thee and our prayers to Thee guide us and inspire our fellow men in these critical times.

Thou has chosen America, O Lord, to raise Thy standard throughout the world, to be a living example of the truth of Thy word through Thy prophet. Have we not all one Father, hath not one God created us all? Give us the wisdom to fulfill this mission of human brotherhood, to preach it and to live it, to perfect it at home and to spread it abroad, so that some day all men shall recognize that they are Thy children, and learn to live together as brothers in fellowship and harmony. Then shall Thy kingdom be established on earth. Grant our prayer for Thy name's sake. Amen.

hand, it is not difficult to visualize the kind of country we would have today if our immigrants had been chiefly derived from the countries with political, economic, and sociological systems like those of the small-quota countries.

The myth that the national origins quota system operates unfairly against the small-quota countries is effectively discredited by the fact that today, while the larger quotas are not being filled, the small-quota countries are filling their quotas each year and are thereby deriving a far greater proportion of the annual volume of actual immigration into the United States than ever before. They are not satisfied, however, with this more favorable position. They look covetously upon the unfilled portions of the quotas of other countries.

The false charges of racial or other unfair discrimination directed at the national origins quota system are completely refuted not only by the fact that the quotas are based upon the true proportions of our own foreign national origins groups, but also by the fact that any quota system inherently involves a quantitative variation in the selection of immigrants from different countries, unless each country of the world should be allotted a quota of numerical equality.

If, as the critics charge, the countries which now have the smaller quotas are victims of discrimination, let the critics say which countries they think should have the smaller quotas, and thus name the countries to which they would transfer their own label of "discrimination." As they do not advocate a system of numerically equal quotas for all countries, they obviously contemplate that some countries shall have larger or smaller quotas than others, and as they have labeled this "discrimination" under the national origins quota system, let them explain why their favored system -whatever it may be-would not also constitute what they call "discrimination" against the countries to which they would give their smaller quotas.

The fact is that the critics are stuck with their own spurious label of "discrimination" and are not able to untangle themselves from the web of lies they have spun about the national origins quota system.

Not long ago the country was treated to a demonstration of how uncomfortably the critics of our national origins quota system may stew in their own juice. The Immigration and Nationality Act, also known as the McCarran-Walter Act, which codified our national origins quota system with our other immigration laws in a single statute, was enacted over the veto of President Truman on June 27, 1952. He then

appointed a Commission on Immigration and Naturalization to make a study of our immigration, deportation, nationality, and naturalization laws and policies and to make a report of its findings and recommendations within a period of four months.

It was obvious that no group without preconceived ideas could accomplish such a task within such a short period. As all but the extremely naive expected, the Commission's report dutifully and compliantly attacked our national origins quota system, and with the same old arguments which Congress had re-



"All right, all right - Tuesday nights for poker and Friday nights for bowling!' AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

jected in the President's veto message. In fact the two documents—the veto message and the Commission's reportbear unmistakable indications of a common source.

Although recommending the complete abolition of the national origins quota system, the Truman Commission was unable to formulate any substitute quota system. It contented itself with a recommendation that a new and permanent commission be created by Congress, to supersede the Secretary of State and the Attorney General in the administration of our immigration laws, and to make a triennial distribution of the total of the quotas of all countries of the world, which total the Commission called a "blanket quota." Other critics have called it a "unified quota." The real problem-spreading the blanket or disunifying the world's quota, and distributing various proportions among the different nations of the world-was left for solution by the new commission which operates on a permanent basis without any statutory or other mathematical formula for its guidance.

The most amazing fact concerning the Commission's report was not that it attacked the national origins quota system, as this was to be expected, but that any intelligent group should at-



Products Parade

A sampling of items which are in process of development or are coming on the market. Mention of products in no way constitutes an endorsement of them, since in most cases they are described as represented by manufacturers.



What is it? Glit Scouring Sponge.

What does it do? Cleans and polishes, with one coarse surface available for rough work and a soft surface for cleaning or rinsing.

How much? Twelve sponges, each 3 by 3 inches, for \$1.25 postpaid.

Where available? Jenpix Corp., 327 N. Main St., Port Chester, N. Y.



What is it? Port-A-Larm.

What does it do? Provides an inexpensive, portable alarm system that goes off if an intruder opens a door or moves anything on which it is set. Operates with flashlight battery.

How much? \$5.98.

Where available? H & H Co., 666 Wealthy St. SE., Grand Rapids, Mich.



What is it? Smoothie Button-Down Tie. What does it do? Makes it unnecessary to wear a tie-clip since the tie is held flat by being fastened to the wearer's shirt buttons.

How much? \$1.50 to \$7.50.

Where available? Haberdashery and department stores, or A. Schreter & Sons Co., 16 S. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md.



What is it? Surform.

What does it do? Produces smooth surfaces on diversely shaped work, bevels edges, rounds corners, etc., by means of an unusual cutting component which is replaceable. This component has more than 450 razor-sharp blades, each with a 35-degree cutting angle.

How much? \$3.69.

Where available? Hardware stores or Stanley Tools, New Britain, Conn.



What is it? Therm-O-Klip.

What does it do? Gives you the temperature at a glance, with a tiny thermometer built into a tie-clip.

How much? \$1.00 postpaid.

Where available? Pic-Rite Products, Box 2681, Elmwood Station, Providence, R. I.



What is it? Leytool hacksaw.

What does it do? Permits a hacksaw to serve as a hack, coping or keyhole saw by means of a sliding blade support which permits user to remain on one side of material being cut.

How much? \$7.95.

Where available? Hardware stores or Hallbee Products Co., 125 Mill St., Parma,

tribute to Congress the utter lack of national and international understanding required to give serious consideration to such an absurd recommendation.

What the Commission really wanted was a new group to hold the tiger's tail. Some few people, however, are still advocating the "blanket" or "unified" quota scheme in an effort to avoid distributing immigration quotas on a country-by-country basis, because they know that if such a distribution is made some countries will be entitled to more than others, and this they have labeled "discrimination" under the national origins quota system. It would be a spectacular exhibition of sleight-of-hand if any person, body, board, group, committee, or commission could divide the total of the world's quotas without allocating various portions to different countries.

Opponents of our national origins quota system contend that we should make less use of such quotas for the benefit of the United States and greater use of them to provide relief from overpopulation in certain foreign countries. As the countries of Asia are the most overpopulated, perhaps the critics contemplate using the "blanket" or "unified" quota scheme for the relief of such countries. Or would they "discriminate" against such countries by using the major portion of the world's quota to relieve the overpopulation of the countries of Southern and Southeastern Europe? No one knows. They are playing their cards very close to the vest.

In any event, if the United States should ever be inveigled into an undertaking to drain off the excess populations of other countries there will be no end to the task. While this country may bear some share of the responsibility for the added population of certain countries resulting from an influx of refugees or expellees pursuant to postwar settlements, agreements, or arrangements to which our Government unfortunately was a party or in which it acquiesced, in no sense can the people of the United States be held responsible for the over-population of certain countries resulting from birthrates which are too high, when considered in the light of the territory and resources available in such countries to hold and support the population. No foreseeable Congress is likely to enact any legislation predicated upon the assumption of such responsibility by the American people.

The substitution of the Census of 1950 for that of 1920 as a basis for determining the foreign national origins of the people of the United States, with a view to the computation of new quotas under the national origins system, may be sound as a matter of abstract principle. However, it raises dif-

(Continued from page 25)-

ferences of opinion concerning the number of additional inimigrants the United States can accept and assimilate on an annual basis. Some critics contend that we could, as a matter of fact, and should, as a matter of policy, accept more immigrants annually than we are receiving. Such opinions are merely conjectural so far as factual possibilities are concerned, and purely sentimental with respect to policy. No one really knows precisely how many immigrants the United States could properly receive and assimilate annually.

During the last fiscal year for which complete statistics are available ending June 30, 1955, the United States received a total of 237,790 immigrants – quota and nonquota. An average of not less than 13,000 aliens enter the United States annually as nonimmigrants for temporary periods, overstay such periods, get lost in our population, and remain for permanent residence. This means over 250,000 immigrants each year, or more than 1,000,000 every four years, and 2,500,000 each decade. The population of the United States increased at an average rate of 7,500,000 each decade from 1900 to 1950, and the indications are that the increase will average more than 10,000,000 for each decade between 1950 and the year 2000. If we continue to receive immigrants at the present rate we would be deriving approximately 25 percent, or onefourth, of our decennial population increases from immigration. What country can match this for an "open door" policy on immigration?

Citizens of equal loyalty and patriotism may disagree on questions of immigration policy. There should be little disagreement, however, among honest citizens regarding facts. The critics of our national origins quota system are quite within their rights in opposing it as a policy, but they have gone much further. They have misrepresented the facts concerning it by charging that it is narrowminded, bigoted, or discriminatory. It is difficult to perceive how they could hope to have it changed upon the basis of a factual misrepresentation of it. Facts concerning immigration and quotas cannot be successfully concealed or misrepresented. Moreover, it would seem that the opponents of our national origins quota system, who obviously dislike the proportions of our various foreign national origins, are under some moral obligation, when they glibly advocate action which would result in a change in the ethnological composition of our people, to tell us in what respect they consider the immigrants they favor to be superior to those now coming into the United States. Or perhaps they should tell us "What is wrong with our national origins?" THE END landscape that offers them food and scattered trees in which to stop. Then pick some brushy spot in which to take your stand when the season opens.

Grouse

If there were a hall of fame for game birds, I'd nominate the grouse. He tops the lot for tricky wing shooting. Bag this one consistently, and you're both fine hunter and expert shot. You have to be.

The grouse, which is about the size of a Bantam chicken, is a bird of the heavy cover; young timber stands; wooded mountainsides; and heavily overgrown, abandoned farmlands.

Your first introduction to the grouse can be an upsetting experience. A deer-hunting companion of mine met his first grouse when, "I was down on my hands and knees crawling through a thicket," he says. "All at once this thing exploded right under me. He made a roar like a motorboat. I was so scared I lay down on the ground till I recovered my senses."

Search out the grouse by looking first of all for his foods. Sometimes these birds will feed in abandoned orchards close by heavy cover or along the edges of woodlands. They like soft foods better than hard ones. They'll eat greenbrier fruit, bittersweet, wild grapes, and berries before they'll turn to beechnuts or acorns. If all of these grouse foods are in short supply, check for the birds around sumae thickets.

Ordinarily grouse feed early in the morning and again in the evening. During the middle of the day they're likely to loaf out the hours in thick cover. Check those brush piles in the woods or the leafy cover of a fallen treetop. A young hardwood forest with good ground cover and occasional patches of evergreens makes ideal grouse territory.

Weather has a lot to do with where you'll find grouse on the day you go out. On those fine autumn days when the sun shines and the world's at peace, you'll often find grouse in the open woods or along old logging trails. Gentle rain seldom bothers them, but strong cold wind or snow drives them to thick cover, and the heavier the weather the thicker the cover. Once the ground is snow covered, look for birds in the evergreen thickets or alder swamps.

One bright day last winter I labored up a steep, wooded Ohio hillside aiming at a pine planting on top. Inside the planting I began to see grouse tracks in the snow. Tracking grouse is exciting



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business. You have to watch the trail and expect at any moment to have a bird flush out in front of you. You can tell the old trails by how much the snow has dusted into the tracks.

The first bird I flushed exploded from beneath a pine only a few feet from me. I had time to get one shot off, but too late. There were probably a half dozen grouse in that thicket, and I spent most of the afternoon chasing them from one end of the planting to the other, and finally came away with a single bird. But grouse-hunting success is determined more by the shots you get than the birds you bag.

If you miss a grouse (and this is always a likely possibility) watch him closely to see where he comes down. Remember that he usually lands in cover similar to the cover where you flushed him. You may get another chance by following him up.

Turkey

The wild turkey, king of the game birds, was hit hard by the advance of civilization. Twenty-one States now have wild turkeys. But they're hunted legally in only 12, and in these States hunters take some 30,000 turkeys every year. Here again it's often the quality of the hunt and not the meat that counts. The day you bag a turkey can be the high point of your hunting career.

There is new hope that this majestic bird of the big timber can stage a comeback. Game management experts recently started a restocking project in southern Ohio's hills where there have been no wild turkeys for more than half a century. Now there is a flock of some 200 turkeys there, and they're nesting successfully. Other States are trying the same thing, and limited turkey hunting may some day return to these States.

Look for turkeys in the big blocks of timber covering 10,000 acres or more. These timber areas should be spotted with small and widely scattered forest openings. Where wildlife specialists want to improve turkey cover they build pothole watering spots and plant legumes and other turkey foods in the forest openings.

Turkeys usually feed on the ground, and acorns make up a major item in their diet. They leave the roosting area in the morning and move, usually in small flocks, in an oval pattern that brings them back to the roosting area by evening.

Day after day they'll feed along this course and pass the same points on schedule. Knowledge of this fact often helps a hunter get his shot.

Pheasants

On opening day of the pheasant season a couple of years ago I drove into one of Ohio's busy public hunting areas. There was still a half hour before hunting was legal at nine o'clock. But already impatient hunters were waiting up and down the gravel road until time to go into the fields. Strangely enough, there was no one waiting at the end of one overgrown brushy fence row. "If I were a pheasant," I told myself, "I'd be finished with breakfast by now and into that fence row,'

At five minutes after nine, and 100 vards down the fence row, two beautiful cock birds flushed in front of me. I bagged one of them before the men in the fields on either side had a shot.

Earlier in the morning it might have been wiser to hunt those open fields. Pheasants feed early in the morning then move into thicker cover to spend the middle of the day.

When you're hunting pheasants alone, the best bet is to work the heavier cover along field borders, fence rows, grownup gullies, ditch banks, and wooded stream banks.

If you're hunting in a group you can work whole fields. Station a sharpshooting hunter or two at the far end to get shots at the birds that are driven through the field without flushing.

Remember to work slowly. More than once I've stopped for a minute or two and started again only to have a "jittery" bird flush from where he was crouched a dozen feet away. This technique also works with grouse and many other kinds of game. Birds will sometimes "freeze" waiting for you to pass. When you stop and start, they lose their nerve. You can always be sure that you're seen by far more game than you see. Take it easy and you stand a better chance of scoring.

And remember that pheasant hunting gets tougher as the season grows longer. In much of our pheasant country more than half of the kill comes on opening day. The inexperienced birds are taken by surprise. The old cock birds wise up fast, and you can bet there are still plenty of cock birds left after opening day.

The trick to successful late-season pheasant hunting comes in kicking the reluctant birds out of less likely looking spots. Check carefully the heaviest cover you can find or even look around junked farm machinery. This is also the time when pheasants may take to the woods. Check the woods for pheasant droppings, and, if you find this evidence, hunt until you find the birds.

But whatever the bird vou're hunting, your rewards for a day in the field are doubled once you become a hunter as well as marksman. You know the keen pleasure that comes from understanding your game as well as the satisfaction of finding more game to test your shooting skill.

(Continued from page 13)

They must have food, water, some protection from the elements, and general physical care. With these exceptions, all dogs are individuals just as all humans are individuals. Certain breeds have outstanding characteristics, particular instincts that have been carefully cultivated through training and breeding. Notable among these are the sporting breeds such as those that point or flush their game, and the retrievers and the working breeds, such as the herding dogs and the sled dogs. The bloodhound is noted for his man-trailing ability, and the trail hounds are particularly adept following game through their scenting abilities. In fact, practically every purebred dog has some useful service that he can perform in an outstanding manner.

The prospective dog owner has many breeds of varying physical characteristics from which to make his choice. The American Kennel Club, the regulating organization for purebred dog activities, recognizes 122 different breeds. However, there are a number of other fine breeds that are well known but have not received the official nod of that organization. Among them are the border collie, the spitz, the toy fox terrier, and several strains of coon-

All these breeds'run true to type, but they differ greatly in size, color, coat, physical makeup, inclinations, and in many instances temperament. In fact, the variety is so great that the novice becomes completely confused when it comes to making his own individual choice. More often, however, he has

already become attracted to a particular breed before he makes up his mind to become a dog owner. In such instance he is advised to secure a good book on this particular breed and learn all about its characteristics and the uses to which it is best suited. Better still, the prospective dog owner should first secure an authoritative book on all dogs in general, one which treats each breed individually, outlining its physical characteristics, its natural inclinations and instincts, and its usual temperament.

Approach dog ownership with an open mind. Don't be guided by some friend or breed enthusiast who is afflicted by what is known as "kennel blindness," which prevents him from secing the virtues of any other breed than the one in which he is personally interested. There is probably no segment of humanity so biased in opinion concerning dog breeds as dog owners themselves. The majority of them are one-breed fanciers who, while recognizing that other breeds really do exist, look down their noses upon ownership of any breed but their own. And some go so far as to frown upon bloodlines or families that differ from those of their own dogs.

Attend some dog shows and watch the breeds in action and in repose. Remember, however, that these are choice specimens, carefully selected for perfection of conformation. The puppy you buy may not be of the same quality.

If possible consult some dog authority who is not biased concerning the various breeds. Tell him your personal likes and dislikes, your personal situa-



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tion at home, why you want a dog, and you'll get sound advice, or at least an unprejudiced opinion.

Confine your choice, however, to the pure breeds. Don't get a mongrel or mixed breed. There are those that will tell you, and with honest conviction too, that the mongrel is the smartest, hardiest, most loyal dog of all. This is a glaring fallacy. While many are undoubtedly appealing animals, they are not as a rule healthier, and official records in obedience training activities show they are certainly not smarter than the purebreds. In fact, the national rating of mongrels in obedience training is rather low. Mongrel puppies are usually particularly appealing. And they are low priced. But one never knows what a handsome, alert little mongrel puppy will look or act like at maturity. He may develop into a slovenly, oversized, and clumsy individual which, to say the least, is not ornamental.

There are, however, some good ones as affectionate and loyal as a purebred. If you get one, do not let it propagate. It cannot produce its own kind simply because there are none of similar breeding with which to mate, and its offspring may be of inferior quality. It costs just as much to feed and care for a mongrel as it does a purebred, and there certainly is not the same pride of ownership in its possession.

Make up your own mind regarding a choice. If you depend on well-meaning friends for guidance, you are almost certain to become confused, for you can hear all sorts of statements about many different breeds. For instance, some will tell you that some breeds are vicious, others are best for children, others are the smartest, others are more loyal, still others are shy or nervous, and certain breeds are especially hard to raise. The list of pros and cons is endless. And you can discount them all.

The truth is that there are bold and shy dogs, nervous and placid, friendly and aloof, healthy and unhealthy, and dull and smart dogs in every breed. We all have our preferences, and usually our reasons for them, for certain breeds. That includes me and, even though you might think you have no preconceived ideas, it probably also includes you. So use your own judgment as to the proper breed for you and follow your own fancy. If your particular choice is treated with kindness and properly trained, he will most likely prove entirely adequate for your requirements.

Prominent among the questions prospective dog owners ask are "What breed makes the best watchdog?" and "What breed is best for children?" I don't think there is any definite and positive answer to those questions, Experience has taught us, however, that no matter what the breed, most dogslarge or small, long-haired or shorthaired—have an instinctive urge to protect their masters and their property. And practically all dogs seem to have a genuine affection for children.

And while we are on the subject of children, wait until your child is old enough to know how to treat a puppy before you get one for him. Puppies can play pretty rough at time and can frighten the very young child, while an older dog, no matter how gentle he may be, can easily and unintentionally knock over the small and toddling voungster. Wait until the child is old enough, and then get a puppy.

If you live in the city with a limited amount of space available, it is best to get a small or medium-sized dog that doesn't require more exercise than you have time to give him. The larger breeds need more space, require more food, and are rather unwieldy in a crowded apartment. Better wait until you have a country place for these, although I must admit that I've seen a number of the larger dogs that seemed perfectly contented with their lots in

comparatively close quarters.

But you must remember that whatever breed you get one of your responsibilities toward the dog is to see that he gets sufficient exercise to keep him in good health. This may entail a regular routine of "walking the dog." The task usually falls to dad and sometimes when he is the least inclined to discharge it. But no matter how distasteful or disagreeable the project, even though it can be sometimes embarrassing to the sensitive, it must be pursued, particularly if the clean habits of a house-broken dog are to be maintained. For those who live in the cities, dog-walking services are available, and if the big masculine member of the household is somewhat reluctant to be seen with a tiny toy breed on the end of his leash, he can avail himself of these services.

Where children are involved, the intent of the parents is to secure a dog for the kiddies' benefit. The idea of getting a puppy so "they can grow up together' usually delights the child-for the time being. A dog can be a great teacher for a youngster, and if he will agree seriously to undertake the job of caring for, raising, and training the puppy, the child can learn many valuable lessons in responsibility, tolerance, patience, and understanding, as well as an appreciation of the love and devotion of a dog. But we'd better face facts. The average child tires of a new plaything rather quickly, particularly when there is a duty involved. And so it usually becomes mother's job to look after the new acquisition, perhaps not because she wants to but because she has to.

Some time ago one of the leading dog food manufacturers conducted a survey to ascertain what member of the family usually fed the dog. Mothers led the list by a wide margin.

Then there is the matter of grooming. All dogs, no matter what length the coat, should be brushed thoroughly once a day. This is a great help in keeping the skin clean, healthy, and free from parasites. It also encourages the growth of a healthy coat. In fact, bathing can be practically eliminated if the dog is adequately groomed with brush and comb daily. But who is to do it? It is a task that all dog owners should recognize as essential to the welfare of the dog and should accept as such.

There is also the important matter of control. It is not necessary for you to make a trickster out of your dog for him to be a good companion. But there are certain accomplishments in good manners he must have if he is to be pleasantly acceptable to visitors, the neighbors, and the generally community. At the same time he will afford you much more pleasure. He should be introduced to the collar and leash at an early age. He should be taught to walk quietly at your side or at heel, on or off the leash; to sit or lie down at command; and to stay wherever you put him without fretting. These are simple, but most important, acquirements that are easily taught. And he must be trained to come immediately at call, no matter how much his attention might be attracted by something else. This is a most important step toward good manners and control. He should also be taught not to jump up on people and to refrain from unnecessary barking. For his own safety he

should be trained not to chase cars.

Dog training is not particularly difficult. It is merely a matter of patience, spiced with a firmness tempered by kindness. Perseverance will always pay off. There are many good books on do training, for the beginner and the experienced. One of the best is Training You to Train Your Dog by Blanche Saunders, the nothed authority of obedience training. It is available at most bookstores. All the leading dog food manufacturers offer without charge valuable and interesting literature on dog care, feeding, and simple training. Interest in obedience training has grown rapidly in recent years and organized classes are usually available in most communities. The average dog owner and his dog are always welcome at those classes. Most dogs readily respond to training, and there is really no excuse for not teaching proper manners as a definite part of intelligent dog ownership.

The picking of a puppy is a problem which confronts most prospective dog owners. Here are some tips that may

Temperament and health are extremely important. One cannot surely judge the temperament of a very young puppy, but an observant person can spot a bad disposition in one that is four or five months old (which is a good time to buy a pup). A good disposition is usually indicated by the friendliness, playful aggressiveness, and curiosity shown by the puppy. Stay away from the shy one that stays in the corner of the pen and will not join in the romping. Shyness is often a pitiful trait extremely difficult to overcome. Pick a bold pup.



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Look for the puppy which is plump and seems well fed. A thin, potbellied appearance usuall indicates worms. The coat should look healthy, and the skin should be free of sore patches or any indication of rash. Beware of a listless puppy; healthy puppies are usually alert and active. Watch out for diarrhea, which might indicate any of a number of disorders. If possible have the owner take the temperature of the puppy in your presence. It should register around 101.5, but anything from 101 to 102 degrees is about normal. Watch the puppies when they are fed and see that the one you choose has a good appetite.

Make sure that the puppy has been immunized against distemper. Then find out if the shots were of the temporary or permanent type. If further injections are necessary, ascertain when they should be given. It wouldn't hurt him to inoculate him again anyway, just to be sure. Ask if the puppy has or has not been wormed and if any more worming treatments are necessary. It would be well to get the owner to write out a suggested diet for the puppy. Beware of any mucous discharge from the eyes or nose. This may indicate serious trouble.

Purchase your puppy from a reliable dealer who maintains a clean kennel. See the parents if possible, and observe their dispositions. Be sure your puppy is purebred and get his registration papers when you close the purchase. This is extremely important. Do not agree to wait for future delivery of these papers as this may lead to disappointment or trouble.

Despite all precautions, there is a considerable area of chance in buying

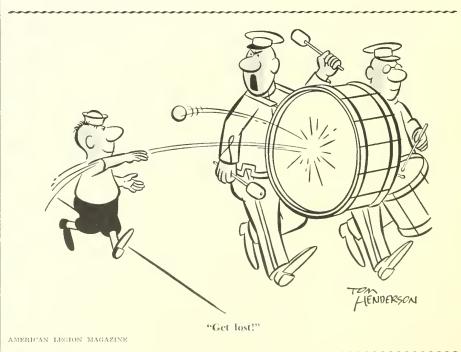
a puppy. Even though his parents may be champions, he may not be of top quality in conformation when he grows up. If you are looking for perfection, buy a grown dog.

Male or female? It really doesn't make much difference. Females are usually cheaper than males, but they are generally no more intelligent or loyal, despite the fairly prevalent belief in that theory. The main objection to females is their occassional periods of heat. These occur twice a year and last for three to four weeks, when precautions against *mesalliances* must be taken. This causes some inconvenience, but the female may be housed in a good, safe boarding kennel for the period.

What price to pay? This varies a great deal, and bloodlines, type, and age have much to do with it. Usually the average price range on purebred puppies runs from \$50 to \$150. Top-flight show or field-trial stock is priced higher. Occasional kennel dispersal or clearance sales offer excellent dogs at lower prices. It is best not to look for bargains. When you deal with reputable breeders, you usually get full value for your money.

Dog ownership, despite the love and sentiment that is part and parcel of it, is not all peaches and cream. But the pleasures it affords compensate tenfold for the minor difficulties and inconveniences it offers. The dog is the only dumb animal that will willingly give up association with its own kind for an uncertain alliance with man. His is the only love that can always be trusted to the limit.

The dog owner can never be really lonely. He has at least one true friend.



- (Continued from page 22) -

Another clue lies in the alacrity with which The American Legion and the other vets groups have gone to bat for VES before congressional appropriation committees.

Last year, for example, The American Legion led the victorious fight on Capitol Hill to restore a \$400,000 cut in the VES budget. This year The American Legion supported an increase in the VES budget — which has been running at around \$900,000 a year — and a small but needed enlargement of VES staff.

As Washington bureaus go, the Veterans Employment Service is a tiny organization. Its entire staff numbers 134. Just about half of the staff is made up of Veterans Employment Representatives, all of whom operate in the field, working with the State and community public employment offices.

One representative is assigned to each State with less than 400,000 population; two are assigned to States with more than 400,000 but less than 1,000,000 population; three are assigned to States of more than 1,000,000.

"We will not only get to each of the country's 1,750 public employment offices at least once during the year," says VES Director Omohundro, "but also we will visit the bigger offices a dozen times or more, if necessary, in order to make sure that everybody is earnestly pitching in for the job-seeking veteran.

"Our representatives seek cooperation of the local employment officers and community employers; there is no place for coercion in this program."

The key people are on the local level—the Local Veterans Employment Representatives. They are placement specialists who are specifically designated to go all out in clearing the way for veterans' preference in job opportunity, and in providing the necessary services to veterans.

The local representative makes the job contacts for the job-seeking veteran. He makes the rounds, in person or by phone, of the employers, trying to "sell" a qualified veteran, trying to create a job opening, or seeking to arouse the employer's interest.

Since the end of World War II—from mid-1945 to mid-1955—23,606,000 applications for jobs from veterans have been handled by the Federal-State employment offices; of these, 15,268,000 job placements were made.

The placement record is even better for the disabled veterans seeking jobs during the same period. For 1,678,000 disabled applicants, 1,153,000 jobs were found.

The veterans placed have been holding their jobs at a higher rate than non-

veterans.

For example, in the 25-44 age group, 3.8 percent of all male World War II veterans in the labor force were without jobs in July 1954, compared with 4.4 percent of all male nonveterans. In December 1954 the unemployment rate for veterans was 2.9 percent, while the nonveteran unemployment level remained at 4.4 percent. In May 1955 the rate fell to 2.2 percent for veterans, to 3.7 for nonveterans.

The veterans are not only getting a higher proportion of jobs, as compared to nonveterans, but also a higher proportion of the better paying jobs.

A survey made in April 1955, showed that veterans, though only 40 percent of the job applicants, got 45.4 percent of the job placements made through public employment offices, including 64.9 percent of the professional and managerial jobs.

Figures for the latest fiscal year—July 1954, to July 1955—disclose that 80 percent of 125,000 job applications by disabled veterans through public employment offices resulted in placements. The disabled veterans represented only 45 percent of new applications filed by all handicapped males, but they received 55.4 percent of the placements.

Veterans getting special job training under Veterans Administration programs for the disabled have been given special job-placement attention by the Local Veterans Employment Representatives.

Special job-placement services have also been set up for patients being discharged from VA hospitals. This new program helps to inspire long-term patients to get back on their own feet. It helps to cut short the average length of a patient's hospital stay and reduces the number of hospital readmissions.

The success of this program depends largely on the placement of discharged patients in jobs which they like, are capable of doing, and which will not aggravate their disabilities.

Just how this relatively new tieup between the employment offices and veterans' hospitals works is demonstrated in the following official account of Mr. M.

Mr. M., a 33-year-old World War II vet, was a cab-driver. He worked at night, put in 60 to 80 hours a week behind the wheel, and when this strain was compounded by troubles at home, he broke down and had to be hospitalized. After treatment, a psychologist at the Northport VA Hospital put Mr. M. in touch with the selective placement interviewer of a nearby State employment office.

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It was obvious that Mr. M. needed a new job, with less pressure and with hours that were more regular, so as to allow him to put his domestic affairs in order.

It came out that Mr. M. was a graduate of a commercial high school. Tests showed that he had an interest in and abilities for general business work. Mr. M. had a friendly, rough-and-ready way about him that helped him get along with people. He was encouraged, while still in the hospital, to practice up on his typing.

The placement officer then found an opening for a trainee production clerk with a printing firm. The work called for computation, and for considerable contact with fellow workers. The job also had promotional possibilities.

The VA job psychologist helped prepare Mr. M. for his interview with the prospective employer. The veteran was hired immediately at a starting salary of \$50 a week.

Mr. M. phoned the employment officer at the end of the first week, asking for a chance to express his gratitude.

"All we ask you is to do such a good job that your employer will ask for more disabled veterans when he has job openings," Mr. M. was told. Soon after, the employer asked for a trainee-estimator, and hired a one-armed veteran for the job.

The Veterans Employment Representatives (VER's) encourage job-seeking veterans to take advantage of their GI training benefits.

In Wichita a Korea veteran, 18 and unmarried, with but one year of high school education and service-connected disability, applied for employment. He had contracted asthma in the severe cold and dampness of Korea, and came to Kansas hoping that the dry climate there would give him relief from his affliction.

The veteran was registered, counseled, and encouraged to qualify himself better. He was referred to an optical company, which hired him to be a messenger boy and part-time trainee-lens grinder.

A followup check disclosed that the Korea vet was happy at his work and so enthusiastic about the possibilities of the future that he had enrolled in night vocational school in order to make himself qualified for increased responsibilities on the job.

The VER's especially urge local employment offices not to sell the veteran job applicant short, but to work hard to find a job in keeping with the veteran's capabilities.

In Illinois recently a 65-year-old World War I veteran, laid off from a lifetime job as an automotive parts salesman, was so discouraged about finding a new job that he expressed his willingness to take work as a porter or watchman.

But the downstate Local Veterans Employment Representative was convinced, after interviewing the veteran, that the job applicant had unusually good qualifications, and he undertook an earnest telephone campaign, winding up with a referral to a rebuilder of motors and parts.

The employer, at first lukewarm to the idea of hiring an older worker, was delighted to hire the veteran after meeting him in person.

The State representatives of the Veterans Employment Service stress keep-

ing active contact with community, business, and civic organizations.

One midwestern LVER, unable to find a spot for a paraplegic veteran, brought the matter up before a community meeting, which set up a special committee to deal with the problem. A job was located for the paraplegic as an office reception clerk.

One of the most important missions of State and Local VER's is to make and maintain active contact with the veterans' organizations, not only for help in locating jobs and in making placements, but also in encouraging jobless veterans, no matter how discouraging their case, to apply for work at the local public employment office.

Many Posts and Departments have been particularly helpful on this score, according to VES Director Omohundro, but others have done less.

"There is much that a Post can do for a jobless comrade," notes Clarence W. Bird, Director of The American Legion's National Economic Commission. "In the first place, the Post can make sure that the veteran has been brought in contact with the local public employment office. Then the Post can circularize its own members, and check directly with those Post members who are employers.

"Or maybe some member heard of a job which an idle comrade might be able to fill. Or perhaps a committee can be set up to comb the employers of the community.

"These are just some of the examples of what the veterans can do, as a group, to help their buddies in job distress."

In Kentucky the Legion's State employment committee cites the local veterans' placement officer who does the outstanding job-finding work of the month, and awards a \$100 bond to the outstanding placement officer of the year.

In California the VER in 1949 stimulated a joint effort by the major veterans' organizations and California Department of Employment.

The "California Team," as the joint group was called, launched a "Job for Vets by Vets" crusade, which spread over the State, like a grass fire, from Post to Post, from community to community.

A major problem that is daily growing both in numbers and acuteness is finding jobs for older veterans. Of the nation's 23,000,000 veterans, nearly 4,000,000 are 50 years old or older. The average age of the more than 3,000,000 World War I veterans is over 61.

Finding jobs for out-of-work men over 50 is the one problem in veterans' employment that is getting worse—not better. It is done, as in the case of John L., with whom this account began. But it isn't easy.



"... and gentlemen, when I say jump, ..."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE



(Continued from page 4)

sion be tied in with his social security so that he could not draw more than \$70 from the combined sources if single, or \$105 if married.

H. H. Vaughan Birmingham, Ala.

CREDIT WHERE DUE

Sir: Let me congratulate you on the story about Elsie Janis in your July issue. We have many actors like Bob Hope, Martha Ray, Bing Crosby, Eddie Cantor and others who entertain the soldiers without pay. Why wait till they die? Let us honor these patriotic Americans.

Ervin Feichtmeir Chicago

REAL SUBVERSIVES

Sir: The service rendered to anti-collectivism, anti-socialistic reform, and anti-communism in the United States by The American Legion Magazine in the Dr. A. H. Hobbs story entitled "Behind the Pink Academic Fog" causes me to suggest you treat this subject more often. Government and private investigators and research people in the fields of security and pro-Americanism regard the neutralization which has been taking place in the fields of religion and education during the past thirty years as the greatest security risk in the United States today, Only the communists follow and pay much attention to the words of Earl Browder or William Foster. An anti-communist preacher or an anti-communist teacher who is occasionally "duped" or has made a career out of being "duped" or "deceived" in the name of "co-existence" "peace," "brotherly love," and many other fine subjects, can unwittingly aid the communist program more than a Browder or a Foster.

M. G. Lowman Circuit Riders, Inc. Cincinnati, Obio

GOOD ADVICE

Sir: I read with considerable interest the comments by other veterans relating to the Bradley Report and the Hoover Commission Recommendations regarding veterans' pensions. I advise all veterans to become more deeply interested in politics; to look up the record of candidates for the United States Congress, whether for Senator or Representatives, Find out their feeling on the subject of veterans' benefits. Do it yourself, by writing directly to the candidates and then exercise your American duty to vote. Don't vote for a candidate simply because he is a Democrat or a Republican; vote for him because he is a person who will give proper consideration to American citizens who have served their country in time of war. It amazes me considerably to find Congressmen who are shocked to discover that some money is being spent in behalf of the older veterans and who will vote billions to foreigners whose only interest in America is the money and other favorable considerations they can get from us.

Everett Milstead Dayton, Obio

TRAVEL TIPS

Sir: In the article "All Roads Lead to California" the author errs in his insistence that all visitors who don't come to California via Oregon must do so via Death Valley. Now Death Valley is an interesting place to visit - in the winter or early spring - but the average tourist who sees it at this time won't compare it favorably with such spots as the Grand Canyon, Yellowstone, Yosemite, or most of the other scenic spots. In the summertime it is attractive to almost no one, being the hottest, most desolate spot in the United States. The direct route from Las Vegas to Los Angeles covers about 300 miles, about 200 of which is through the Mojave Desert, where maximum temperatures at this time of year will be over 100°.

John D. Hare Sanger, Calif.

Sir: This is the to mildly criticize the peculiar map facing Page 13 of your July issue, and the article that accompanies it. There are some interesting and scenic highways west across Colorado, namely Highways 40, 6, and 24 out of Denver and Highway 50 west from Pueblo, with connections from St. Louis and Kansas City. Highways 6 and 50 extend across Utah and Nevada. Highway 50 is the most direct route to beautiful Lake Tahoe, and Highway 6 branches from Ely through Tonopah and Inyo Valley, close by Death Valley, and on to Los Angeles. Both routes intersect Highway 395, a through route from Spokane via Reno to San Diego, from which it is possible to enter Yosemite Valley via Tioga Pass.

Swift Berry Placerville, Calif.

OLDEST VET?

Sir: Recently in our local paper a columnist wrote a piece asking who was the oldest World War I vet. The person he wrote of was one Joseph Briggs Smith now living in Orlando, Fla., who was 95 last October. I wonder if there are any other World War I veterans older than this.

Jim Billings Rochester, N. Y.

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To the Point

One of those wild-type youngsters was driving everybody crazy on an airliner in flight, running up and down the aisle annoying everyone. Finally, one man looked up from his newspaper and rasped, "Son, why don't you run outside and play?"

- HAROLD HELFER



"Did you ever think what kind of a fish dinner you could get for \$27.50?"

You Gotta Kid 'Em

This is a thought I've put across

— In little things my wife is Boss.
It flatters her, to sum up.
But in the Major Things, I vow,
I am the Boss (though up to now
No Major Things have come up.)

— Berton Braley

A Buggy Buggy

A young fellow had saved his money for a long time in order to buy a used car and

finally was able to get an old station wagon. After driving it for a few weeks he noticed a terrific rattle in the body, and taking it back to the dealer he bought it from he insisted that a mechanic look at it immediately. After several minutes of observation, the mechanic turned to the youth and said:

"You better get this station wagon over to an exterminator right away."

"An exterminator?" exclaimed the lad in surprise. "What for?"

"Well, I hate to tell you this," replied the mechanic sadly, as he pointed to the wooden body of the car, "but this car of yours has got termites!"

- Dan Bennett

Parting Shots

Fast Buck

My teen-age son is in a dash,
He hits me up, and quick, for cash.
He asks, he's off, he's never slow.
With him it's always touch and go.

— RICHARD ARMOUR



"Oh, it's nothing to worry about, but it is, shall we say, rather deep-seated."

"Special" Delivery

A wealthy railroad magnate coming off the last green hurriedly gave the caddy house boy three dollars, telling him that he

it is,

Normally, I'd let happens to be my at he

Quin Coplan

It's That Bad

wished him to give one of the dollars to the clubhouse boy. Next year upon return-

ing, the railroad magnate asked the club-

house boy if he had received the dollar.

The boy shook his head. The magnate, puzzled, said that he had left specific in-

structions for its delivery. The boy shook his head ruefully. "Mister, you might just

as well have sent a lettuce-leaf by a rabbit."

The man who makes money faster than his wife spends it is obviously misinforming her.

- HAL CHADWICK

Jack Fialkoff

Water Power

Whenever a woman starts weeping,
It's part of a definite plan,
To get something out of her system,
Or to get something out of her man!
- F. G. Kernan



"Normally, I'd let you kids go — but today happens to be my wedding anniversary!"

The Beginning of the End

Then there was the politician who opened his speech by saying he was glad of the opportunity to talk to such a dense crowd.

- Jack Herbert

The Painter And I

I know so well the shade I want,

And try to tell the painter —

He dabs with this, he dabs with that,—

My memory grows fainter.

"It's dark I want, but sort of light,"

I say with hesitation; He thinks it's just a

pignient
Of my imagination!

- LEE AVERY



"When I was a kid we never thought a thing of driving 14 miles to school every day without power brakes and steering."



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